The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5145 號五十四百一千五第 日九念月三年戌甲治同 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 14TH MAY, 1874. 四拜禮 號四十月五英 港香 [PRICE $2¼ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

May 12, SUITSING, Chinese gun-boat, 199, Stewart, from Canton 12th May.
May 13, H.M.S. SYLVIA, 887, Capt. St. John, from Labuan 6th May.
May 13, WASHI, Brit. str., 221, G. Withers, Taiwanfoo and Takao 10th May, General.—BIRLEY & Co.
May 13, YUNG-CHING, Chinese steamer, 661, Gibbon, from Canton, General.—CHINESE.
May 13, COLUMBIAN, Brit. str., 2,000, Stead, Singapore 29th April, and Saigon May 8th, Rice.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
May 13, VOLGA, French str., 1,006, Flambeau, Yokohama 6th May, General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Departures.

May 13, GREAT REPUBLIC, str., for Yokohama and San Francisco.
May 13, HINDOSTAN, str., for Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, MAY 13TH.
Great Republic, str., for Yokohama and San Francisco.
Hindostan, str., for Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.

Passengers.

Per *Columbian*, str., from Singapore, &c.:—
1 European deck and 200 Chinese.
Per *Volga*, str., from Yokohama:—
Messrs. Pistorius, Sydney, and Coombe.

Per P.M.S.S. Co.'s str. *Great Republic*, for Yokohama and San Francisco:—
For Yokohama.—Miss Happer and Mrs. H. S. Loring. For San Francisco.—Mr. and Mrs. R. G. W. Jewell, Capts. N. Garcia y Garcia and E. Thebaud, Messrs. Zoilo Sanches Ocano, and Ed. Jackson and 2 children, and 1,030 Chinese.
Per *Hindostan*, str., for Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta:—
For Singapore and Penang.—136 Chinese. For Calcutta.—Mr. Eduljee, 1 European deck, 18 Indians and 1 Sikh Constable.

Reports.

The P. & O. steamship *Columbian* reports left Singapore on 29th April, and Saigon on 8th May; had moderate Southerly winds till making the land, when got thick weather and much rain.

The British steamship *Washi* reports left Taiwanfoo and Takao on 10th May; had fine weather with light Southerly winds until making Hongkong on the afternoon of the 12th; since when thick misty rain and foggy weather.

The French steamship *Volga* reports left Yokohama on 6th May; had moderate Southerly winds on the Coast of Japan. On the China Coast moderate S.W. winds with thick, rainy, and foggy weather, in consequence of which was detained seven hours on the 12th instant. On the 13th instant at 11 a.m., off Pedro Branco, passed the P. & O. Co.'s steamship *Nizam*, bound North.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.
(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	From.	Date.
Kate Carnie	London	Dec. 3
Lydia	Newcastle	Dec. 28
Batavia	Cuxhaven	Dec. 30
Deogaum	Cardiff	Jan. 15
Catherina	Buenos Ayres	Jan. 15
Avonmore	Cardiff	Jan. 24
Swiftsure	Cardiff	Jan. 30
Deerhound	London	Feb. 4
Leonore (s)	Portland	Feb. 8
Alejandro	New York	Feb. 10
Pilgrim	Boston	Feb. 13
Golden Spurs	Cardiff	Feb. 18
Elizabeth Dougal	Cardiff	Feb. 18
Waltikka	Liverpool	Feb. 19
Frances	Shields	Feb. 19
G. T. Pearson	Cardiff	Feb. 22
Courrier	Swansea	Feb. 25
Arracan	London	March 3
Warrior (s)	Liverpool	March 4
New Republic	New York	March 4
Charmer	Liverpool	March 9
Everhard	Newcastle	March 10
J. Christian	Hamburg	March 11
Morning Light	London	March 16
F. M. Thayer	Cardiff	March 19
Lathley Rich	Cardiff	March 21
Atlantic	Penarth	March 21
Nestor (s)	Liverpool	March 22
Star of China	Swansea	March 22
Dan	Hamburg	March 22
J. Christian	Cuxhaven	March 24
Japan (s)	London	March 31

Auction Sales To-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
At 12 noon,
Sundry Goods, &c.

WANTED, by a Respectable Young Man, a SITUATION in a Store, Warehouse, or Hotel. Speaks English, French, Spanish, and Italian, and has good references from the Colonies. Address, "D.E.L.," at the Office of this paper.
13d 690, Hongkong, 5th May, 1874.

NOW READY.
THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
FOR 1874.
Apply at
THE *DAILY PRESS* OFFICE.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the following rates, subject to a discount of 20 %.

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town, and their Contents ... ½ per cent. per annum.
Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents ... ¾ " "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents ... 1 " "

SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES.
Not exceeding ten days, ⅛ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding one month ... ¼ "
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months ... ½ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months ... ¾ "
Above 6 months ... the full annual rate.
GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1903 Hongkong, 8th May, 1874.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 471 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 25th July, 1854, and 31st December, 1866.
RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

	Francs.	*£ Sterling.*
PAID-UP CAPITAL	80,000,000	3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	20,000,000	800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
LONDON AGENCY.—144, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
AGENCIES.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Roubaix, Brussels, Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Saigon, Saint Denis (Ile de la Réunion,) and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS—UNION BANK OF LONDON.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

Interest Allowed
On current deposit accounts at the rate of 3 % per annum on the monthly minimum balances; 2½ %, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal; and 3 %, subject to one month's notice.
On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months 3 % per annum.
" 6 " 4 % " "
" 12 " 5 % " "
A. PHILIPPE, *Acting Manager.*
Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.
876 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1873.

THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN BANK, (LIMITED.)
412, CAL'A ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

London Office ... 3, *Angel Court.*
New York Agents, J. & W. SELIGMAN & Co., 21, *Broad Street.*
AUTHORISED
CAPITAL STOCK ... $6,000,000.

WILL receive Deposits, open Accounts, make Collections, buy and sell Exchange and Bullion, loan Money, and issue Letters of Credit available throughout the world.
R. G. SNEATH, IGN. STEINHART, } *Managers.*
1y 1887]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... 5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND ... 1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—The Hon. R. ROWETT.
Ad. André, Esq. | Wm. Lemann, Esq.
E. R. Belilios, Esq. | Thos. Pyke, Esq.
I. F. Cooke, Esq. | S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
A. F. Heard, Esq.
Chief Manager,
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.,
Manager,
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 16th February, 1874.

TO LET.
ONE GRANITE GODOWN at Wanchai. Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 545 Hongkong, 10th April, 1874.

TO LET.
With Possession on 1st May.
THE OFFICE now occupied by the HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY Co.
Apply to the
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
tf 528 Hongkong, 6th April, 1874.

TO LET,
With immediate possession.
NO. 108, Queen's Road OFFICE and DWELLING HOUSE, with GODOWNS attached, lately occupied by Messrs. SANDERS & Co.

DWELLING HOUSES.
Alexandra Terrace.
No. 13, Gage Street.
" 8, Gough Street.
" 1, Wyndham Street, (2 Floors.)
" 19a, Hollywood Road, Water and Gas laid on.

DWELLING HOUSES.
With possession from 1st May.
No. 20, Stanley Street, at present in the occupation of Dr. R. YOUNG.
No. 46, Peel Street, at present in the occupation of J. R. ANTON, Esq. Water and Gas laid on.
For particulars, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 568 Hongkong, 14th April, 1874.

TO LET.
FOREST LODGE, in Caine Road. Gas and Water laid on. Rent, $100 per month. Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 656 Hongkong, 30th April, 1874.

TO LET.
With Immediate Possession.
THE HOUSE No. 1, Caine Road, lately in the occupation of D. H. BAILEY, Esq. Gas and Water laid on. Apply to
T. ALGAR,
9, *Hollywood Road.*
tf 348 Hongkong, 5th March, 1874.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,
THE GODOWNS known as "FLETCHER'S BUILDINGS," situated on Queen's Road East. Apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf 561 Hongkong, 14th April, 1874.

TO LET,
With Possession on the 1st of March,
THE Business PREMISES and Dwelling HOUSE on Queen's Road, at present in the occupation of Messrs. LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. Apply to
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 41 Hongkong, 6th January, 1874.

TO LET.
THE STONE HOUSE No. 3, Pottinger Street, known as the CENTRAL BANK BUILDING; possessing spacious accommodation for family residence and business purposes; with Fire-proof Treasury, Garden Plot, and Out-offices attached. Apply to
H. N. COOPER,
No. 10, Stanley Street;
or Messrs. ROZARIO & Co.
tf 546 Hongkong, 10th April, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.
No charge for Policy fees.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 385

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
MR. HENRY WILLIAM DAVIS is this day admitted a partner in our Firm in Hongkong and China.
PURDON & Co.
tf 665 China, 1st May, 1874.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. LEOPOLD KAHN, in our firm, ceased on 30th April last, and Mr. CHARLES KAHN is this day admitted a partner.
REISS & Co.
Hongkong, China, and Japan,
tf 668] 1st May, 1874.

WE Have this day Established a Branch of our Firm in Hongkong.
Mr. HENRY ANDREW MYLNE is authorized to sign our Firm by procuration.
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.
666 Shanghai, 1st May, 1874.

WITH reference to the above, our temporary offices are with Messrs. JOHN BURD & Co.
Hong name TIEN CHANG,
天 祥
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.
667 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

NOTICE.
MR. EDWARD TOBIN has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firms in Hongkong, China, and Japan.
GILMAN & Co.
7d 725 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. EDWARD WINSLOW STEVENS, in our firm, in Hongkong and China, ceased on the 31st December last.
RUSSELL & Co.
3m 519 Hongkong, 4th April, 1874.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. JAMES REISS, in our firm, ceased on the 30th April, 1874.
REISS & Co.
Hongkong, China, and Japan,
tf 715] May 7th, 1874.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. OTTO FRIEDRICH, in our firm, ceased on the 31st March, 1874.
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 504 Hongkong, 2nd April, 1874.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. JOHN PATERSON and Mr. WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM JOHNSTON, in our firm, ceased on 30th ultimo.
Mr. ROBERT HUNTER BRUCE has been admitted a partner from this date.
TAIT & Co.
1m 707 Amoy, 1st May, 1874.

NOTICE.
MR. JAMES BRADLEE SMITH is authorized to sign our firm, per procuration, in Hongkong and China, from this date.
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 492 Hongkong, 1st April, 1874.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ALEXANDER McGLASHAN HEATON, in our Firm, ceases this day.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
92d 488 Hongkong, 31st March, 1874.

NOTICE.
I HAVE Established myself at this Port as ...
A. MACG. HEATON.
tf 491 Hongkong, 31st March, 1874.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late WONG KOONG-TEEN, in our firm, ceased on the 16th February, 1874.
WEE KO-PEE and OW YANG MAH-YEE were admitted Partners in our firm on the 17th February, 1874.
FOOK MOW LOONG HONG.
48, *Bonham Strand West.*
3m 362 Hongkong, 9th March, 1874.

NOTICE.
MR. H. KUHLMANN was admitted a partner in our firm on the 1st January, 1874.
KRUSE & Co.
2m 613 Hongkong, 22nd April, 1874.

NOTICE.
I HAVE this day Established myself at this Port as Merchant and Commission Agent.
THOS. FAIRHURST.
tf 664 Foochow, 1st May, 1874.

LICK HOUSE,
CORNER MONTGOMERY AND SUTTER STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

THE "LICK" offers unsurpassed accommodation for Tourists, being centrally located, and having horse cars for all parts of the city passing its door. Its rooms and suites are unequalled for comfort, while its Dining Hall is acknowledged to be the most elegant room of its kind in America, or the Continent. Its cuisine is second to no institution of its kind; every luxury of the season, prepared by the ablest of cooks, being daily placed on its tables. In fact, the "LICK" offers to the Tourist a home, where every attention is guaranteed for the comfort of its guests that the most careful judgment of experienced men, in their several callings, can afford. [3m 702

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned begs to intimate to the Community of Hongkong and the Public generally that he has taken over Mr. HAWKINS' HORSE REPOSITORY, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit their Patronage and Support. All Horses, &c., intrusted to his care, on Livery, or otherwise, will be carefully attended to. All Horses carefully shod, and all business carried on as heretofore.
JAMES WILLIAMS,
Farrier, late Royal Artillery.
tf 671 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
EDWARD NORTON & Co.
tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓%) will be allowed by this Agency on risks to ports in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.
On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10 %) only.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
tf 131 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after SATURDAY, the 1st November, a Brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓%), will be allowed on *all insurances* granted by this Association.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1800 Hongkong, 30th October, 1873.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 14th May, 1874, at Noon, at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—
Hogsheads of ALE.
20 Cases VERMOUTH.
Cases Norwegian BEER.
5 Cases Mantz BEER.
Mixed VEGETABLES.
Worcestershire SAUCE.
Assorted SCISSORS.
5 Mille Cigarrette PAPERS.
Scented SOAP.
Lamp POST.
Kegs of Iron NAILS.
Also,
An Invoice of Bohemian GLASS WARE, PERFUMERY, &c.
And by order,—
1 WATCH and CHAIN of the late THOMAS HOLLIAM.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
743 Hongkong, 13th May, 1874.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,
TO-MORROW,
the 15th May, 1874, at Noon,—
Assorted PERFUMERY, Jamaica and Marrow POMATUM, Macassar OIL, Shaving SOAP, Honey and Brown Windsor SOAP, CLOCKS, Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS, BONBONS, Chinese India-rubber SHOES, ENVELOPES, Black Writing INK, &c., &c.
Also,
1 Case HAMS.
2 Fairbanks' SCALES.
16 Boxes Dried California HERRINGS.
40 Cases British CORDIALS.
6 " CHERRY BRANDY.
Iron and Brass SCREWS.
Copper TACKS.
And,
Sundry HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
749 Hongkong, 14th May, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instructions from E. J. R. WILCOCKS, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, Government Central School, on
SATURDAY,
the 16th day of May, 1874, at 2 o'clock P.M.,—
The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.:—
Comprising Rep Covered COUCHES, English-made Mahogany Hair-bottomed CHAIRS, English-made Mahogany Round TABLES, ENGRAVINGS, MIRRORS, LAMPS, Book SHELVES, Dining TABLE, Dinner SETS, Painted Dessert SETS, Breakfast SETS, SIDEBOARD, WHATNOT, GLASS WARE, PLATED WARE, Iron BEDSTEADS and Hair MATTRESSES, CHEST of DRAWERS, Double-wing WARDROBES, Child's COT, Toilet TABLE and GLASS, &c., &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Hongkong, 11th May, 1874.

THE OPEN STOCK EXCHANGE,
BANK BUILDINGS,
HONGKONG.
THE TWENTY-FIRST SALE of BANK, MARINE, and FIRE INSURANCE, DOCK, STEAM-NAVIGATION, GAS, HOTEL, SUGAR, and other SHARES, will be held on SATURDAY, 16th May, at 2.30 P.M. precisely.
SHARP & Co.
733 Hongkong, 11th May, 1874.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT the Sales Room of the Undersigned, on
WEDNESDAY,
the 20th instant, at 10.30 A.M. punctually (if not previously privately disposed of,)—
The well and favorably known
PILOT CUTTER "*MAGGIE*,"
Of the following dimensions:
Length ... 65 feet over all.
Breadth ... 21 feet.
Draught ... 7 feet 6 inches.
The "*MAGGIE*" *is sold solely on account of the owner*, C. E. KOFOD, Esq., *leaving for Europe.* She has just been docked and thoroughly repaired, her Copper is good for two years, and Surveyor's Certificate can be had if required. She is staunch and well furnished with two complete suits of Sails in good order, Anchors, Chains, &c., and every equipment for proceeding to sea.
For any further particulars or cards to view, apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
10d 726 Shanghai, 1st May, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY.
MR. CHARLES H. MORGAN has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of privately,) on
THURSDAY,
the 28th May, 1874, at Noon,
At the Offices of the Undersigned, No. 39, Queen's Road Central,—
All that VALUABLE ESTATE and HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, known as "FLETCHER'S and OLYPHANT'S BUILDINGS," situated on Queen's Road East, between the Commissariat Offices and the Military Hospital, on Marine Lots Nos. 20 and 21, and now occupied in part by Mr. A. E. MEYER.
The Buildings consist of Three Large Dwelling Houses, with strong Godowns, Treasuries, and Offices facing the Queen's Road, on the ground floor, and Commodious Stables and Out-houses attached. Four Godowns in the same compounds, subdivided, and capable of containing 800 or 900 tons coal in each; and Two Godowns, known as "The Boat House," capable of containing 2,000 tons coal.
The area of the Estate is 68,874 square feet, and a large portion of Additional Land on the sea-side, can be easily reclaimed for building purposes.
Annual Crown Rental of the whole Property, $2,828.27.
The Estate can be sold in one or two lots, to suit purchasers.
TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid at time of Sale, and the balance on completion of Transfer, the expenses of which are to be paid by the Purchaser.
The Property to be at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.
For Further Particulars, Measurement, &c., apply to
THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.
708 Hongkong, 7th May, 1874.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
THE whole of that Valuable Estate, known as QUONGLOONG, will be shortly offered for Sale in one Lot, or in Lots of from 3 to 7 *mow* each. If divided, the Buildings will be sold separately as old material.
At the same time will be offered as a separate Lot, the HOUSE and GODOWNS lately occupied by the BORNEO COMPANY.
The date of Auction will be hereafter notified, when full particulars will be given.
By order of the Trustees of
LINDSAY & Co.'s ESTATE,
JOHN ASHTON.
tf 657 Shanghai, 22nd April, 1874.

Intimations.

In the matter of THE HONGKONG DISTILLERY COMPANY, LIMITED, *and the* COMPANIES ORDINANCE, 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors whose Claims were referred back to them for correction, that they must be sent in to the Undersigned on or before MONDAY, *the 1st day of June*, 1874.
Creditors who have not proved, or who shall not then prove, will be excluded from the benefit of any Dividend that may be declared, and and all subsequent Claims will be disallowed.
W. H. ALEXANDER,
T. G. LINSTEAD,
Official Liquidators.
14d 716 Hongkong, 8th May, 1874.

NOTICE.
P. & O. S. N. Co.
(STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON *via* SUEZ CANAL.)
COMMENCING with the *NIZAM*, leaving Shanghai with the Homeward Mails on the 31st May, and Hongkong 6th June, the Mail Steamers of this Company will proceed direct to Southampton and London *via* the Suez Canal until further notice.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
624 Hongkong, 24th April, 1874.

NOTICE.
IF Mr. JOHN JOSEPH CLAYTON MITCHELL, formerly mate of the ship *Staffa*, will apply to the Undersigned he will hear of something to his advantage.
ROBERT DUNCAN,
No. 2, Club Chambers, Hongkong.
1m 576 Hongkong, 16th April, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

A DIVIDEND of 23½ % on two-thirds (2/3rds) of the profits of the Company for the twelve months ended 31st October last, has this day been declared to ALL CONTRIBUTORS of business during the year.
Warrants can be had at the Office of the Company on application.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 523 Hongkong, 6th April, 1874.

MR. J. C. H. IBURG,
FORMERLY Organist of St. Andrew's Cathedral, and Director of Music in the German Club "Teutonia," at Singapore.
LESSONS given in SINGING, PIANOFORTE, ORGAN, VIOLIN, and on any other Instruments.
Piano-forte Tuning done on moderate terms.
For Engagements, &c., please address, care of Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.; or Messrs. KRUSE & Co.
189 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1874.

DISSOLVED PERUVIAN GUANO,
PREPARED BY
OHLENDORFF & CO.,
LONDON, ANTWERP, HAMBURG, AND EMMERICH-ON-RHINE.
GUARANTEED TO CONTAIN
Nitrogen equal to 10 per cent. of Non-Volatile Ammonia.
20 " Soluble } Guano Phosphate.
4 " Insoluble }

THIS Manure is prepared from genuine Peruvian Guano, by a special treatment ... in the Raw Guano rendered soluble, and the Manure brought into the condition of a free dry powder.
It loses nothing from exposure to the atmosphere, or to the heat of the sun. It is offered to the farmer with a *Guarantee* of its composition, and is, in fact, the richest and, considering the quality, the cheapest *Guaranteed Manure* at present in the market. Its fertilising properties are such as will enable the consumer to derive the greatest economical advantage from the use of Guano.

APPLICATION OF DISSOLVED PERUVIAN GUANO TO COLONIAL PRODUCE.
SUGAR CANE.—Dissolved Peruvian Guano produces strong and succulent canes, rich in crystallizable sugar, without detriment to the productive power of the land. From 3 to 4 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre is a good dressing for Sugar Cane.
INDIAN CORN.—Three to 4 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre exercises a powerful effect upon Indian Corn, and largely increases this crop.
RICE.—We should strongly recommend the use of 2 to 3 cwts. per acre for Rice, for, although irrigation is generally solely relied upon as a means of producing a good crop of Rice, there can be no doubt that, in addition to irrigation, 2 or 3 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre will be highly beneficial.
TEA.—Judging from the limited experience at our command with regard to the manuring of Tea plantations, we confidently recommend it to planters, whose reports we shall be glad to receive.
COTTON.—The yield of Cotton has of late years been greatly increased by the use of artificial manures, containing a fair proportion of ammonia and much soluble phosphate of lime, potash, and other alkaline salts. Dissolved Peruvian Guano meets the requirements of the Cotton plant, inasmuch as it furnishes all the elements of fertility which are calculated to promote the luxuriant growth of the same. If the increase in quantity be made the chief object, 4 to 5 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre will prove most advantageous; but if greater care be given to the fine quality of the Cotton, the use of 2 to 3 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano, together with 2 to 3 cwts. of mineral superphosphate, per acre, will be found to answer better.

OHLENDORFF & CO.,
OFFICES—110, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.
WORKS—AT PLAISTOW (NEAR VICTORIA DOCK,) LONDON, E.C.
N.B.—In applying Dissolved Guano, and, indeed, all concentrated Artificial Manures, it is desirable to mix them with about twice their bulk of dry earth, sifted vegetable ashes, or similar substances, so as to secure an even distribution of the manure, and to prevent its coming into direct contact with the seed.
IT SHOULD ALWAYS BE KEPT DRY TO AVOID LOSS.
For further particulars, apply to
MEYER, ALABOR & Co.,
Hongkong.
tf 511 Hongkong, April 2nd, 1874.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon current local rates of Premia, will be returned on Insurances against fire, effected with this Office.
EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1174 25th June, 1872.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1843.
THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.
A. McIVER, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

Intimations.

TENDERS for REPAIRING the Spanish S. S. "*Visayas*," will be received till noon THIS DAY, the 14th instant.
Particulars of the work to be done can be ascertained at the Office of the Undersigned.
H. KLÆR.
4d 728 Hongkong, 11th May, 1874.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.
PROBATE JURISDICTION.
In the goods of MAURICE ALVAREZ CORREA,
" TANG-TEN-WAN,
" ACHEW,
" PUN-SHIN-HO, *Deceased.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the provisions of Ordinance No. 2 of 1870, Section 3, an Order has been made by the Honorable Sir JOHN SMALE, Knight, Chief Justice of the said Court, limiting the time for Creditors and others to send in their Claims against the above Estates to THURSDAY, the 31st day of December, 1874, on or before which date all Claims must be proved, otherwise they will not be included in the Scheme of Division.
All Persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to
W. H. ALEXANDER,
Official Administrator.
7d 729 Hongkong, 11th May, 1874.

NOTICE.
HONGKONG ICE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned beg to intimate to the Community of Hongkong, Steamship Owners, and the Public generally, that they have now completed their extensive works at East Point, for the Manufacture of ICE, and in the course of a few days will open a DEPOT in the Hongkong Hotel Buildings, Queen's Road, where they will be prepared to supply ICE of a *pure quality, clear and solid*, at the undernoted prices, and trust to have a share of their Patronage and Support.
1 Ton ... 50 Dollars.
½ " ... 30 "
Small quantities, 3 cents per lb., with a discount to large consumers.
Order Books can be had at the Depôt, or at the Works.
KYLE & BAIN,
Proprietors.
1m 717 Hongkong, 8th May, 1874.

CHEROOTS, CIGARS.
Campbell's Plantation Brand CIGARS.
Campbell's Dindigul Brand CHEROOTS.
Campbell's Trichinopoly Brand CHEROOTS.
TERMS—Cash.
Apply to
MESSRS. CAMPBELL & Co.,
Plantation Works,
Dindigul,
730] *Madras Presidency.*

FOR SALE.
A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF OLD PORT.
Best English Pale SHERRY.
Superior Irish WHISKY, nine years old.
Finest London Cordial OLD TOM GIN.
HESSE & Co.
tf 701 Hongkong, 6th May, 1874.

FOR SALE.
CAVITE CHEROOTS. Apply to
J. L. AGABEG, JR.

NOTICE.
THE Registered Office of the HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY COMPANY, LIMITED, has been REMOVED this day to our premises on the Praya.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
General Managers.
1m 675 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

G. O. ROGERS, D.D.S.,
(Successor to Dr. V. D. COLLINS,)
DENTIST,
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.
tf 247 Hongkong, 13th February, 1874.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.
THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.
MELCHERS & Co.
tf 674 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

THE OOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.
SPECIAL ATTENTION of Shippers is called to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a brokerage of (33⅓) THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. is allowed by this Company on ALL INSURANCES.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 270 Hongkong, 19th February, 1874.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE RISKS.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.
A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.
FIRE RISKS.
Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.
A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
1y 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1869.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

S. S. *AMAZONE.*
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
NOTICE.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. *GANGE*, from London, in connection with the above steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained from SATURDAY, at 10 A.M.
OPTIONAL CARGO will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 4 P.M. THIS AFTERNOON, requesting it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.
Goods remaining unclaimed after TUESDAY, the 12th May, 1874, at noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
719 Hongkong, 7th May, 1874.

Intimations.

FOR SWATOW AND AMOY.
THE Steamship
"LEONOR,"
Captain Echanique, will leave for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 15th instant, at 11 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
2d 746 Hongkong, 14th May, 1874.

FOR AMOY, TAKAO, AND TAIWANFOO,
(Calling at SWATOW *and* TAMSUI *if sufficient inducement offers.)*
THE British Steamer
"WASHI,"
Withers, Master, will be despatched as above on or about FRIDAY next, the 15th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BIRLEY & Co.
747 Hongkong, 14th May, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE A 1 American Ship
"NIGHTINGALE,"
Cutter, Master, will have immediate despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 748 Hongkong, 14th May, 1874.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR SHANGHAI,
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO, *and* PORTS *in* JAPAN.
THE Company's Steamship
"NESTOR"
will be despatched on or about the 19th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
7d 745 Hongkong, 13th May, 1874.

NOTICE.
LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS FIXED.
ESTIMATES GIVEN.
A. MILLAR & Co.,
Queen's Road.
tf 739 Hongkong, 13th May, 1874.

LOST.
ON Saturday Evening, between the Lower Gate of the Public Gardens and Seymour Terrace, a Round CORAL BROOCH SET in Gold, with three Pendants. Whoever will take it to the Office of this paper shall receive $5 Reward.
734 Hongkong, 11th May, 1874.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the Public of
HONGKONG, HO NAM, AND CANTON, that he has shops established at those places in the name of HING KEE.
In HONGKONG, at the Central Market, No. 12, he has constantly on hand BEEF, MUTTON, POULTRY, BREAD, VEGETABLES, and OILMAN'S STORES, &c., of the best quality.
In HO NAM and CANTON SHOPS, the foregoing articles, with the addition of SPIRITS, SODA WATER, &c., and GAME when in season.
Gentlemen and Families desirous of patronizing him, are requested to apply at his shops as above, where a list of prices of articles will be furnished, which will be supplied at the *same rate* all the year round.
HING KEE.

Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE.
TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO, EX O. S. S. CO.'S S. S. *ACHILLES*, FROM LIVERPOOL.
SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from the Undersigned not later than the 16th instant, for shipment per *NESTOR*.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
4d 744 Hongkong, 13th May, 1874.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.
THE S. S. *Glenearn* having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk by, and into the Godowns of, the Undersigned, whence delivery may be obtained.
Cargo remaining undelivered after the 15th instant will be subject to rent.
Optional Goods will be forwarded to Shanghai, unless notice to the contrary be received before 2 P.M. TO-DAY.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
7d 721 Hongkong, 8th May, 1874.

THE CHINA TRANS-PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, (LIMITED.)
CONSIGNEES of Cargo per the Company's Steamer *Vancouver*, from London and Singapore, are hereby notified that their Cargo is being discharged, landed, and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, Praya Central, where delivery may be obtained on MONDAY, the 11th instant.
Cargo remaining in Store after the 14th instant will be subject to rent.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
7d 718 Hongkong, 8th May, 1874.

S. S. *MONTGOMERYSHIRE*, FROM LONDON, SINGAPORE, &c.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above steamer are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in our Godowns, from whence delivery may now be obtained.
Consignees desiring to take their Goods from the boats alongside the wharf, are at liberty to do so.
Optional Cargo will be sent forward, unless notice to the contrary be received before 4 P.M. THIS DAY.
Goods remaining in store after the 14th instant will be subject to rent.
Bills of Lading to be sent for countersignature to
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
7d 712 Hongkong, 7th May, 1874.

GERMAN STEAMER *SYLVIA*, FROM HAMBURG, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.
CONSIGNEES of Goods by the above Steamer are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged, landed, and stored at their risk, into the Godowns of Messrs. J. S. HOOK, SON & Co., whence delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded, unless notice to the contrary is given before 10 A.M. TO-MORROW.
Goods remaining in store after the 8th of May will be subject to rent.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
659 Hongkong, 30th April, 1874.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
CONSIGNEES of the following cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery; this Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.
No fire insurance has been effected.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Ex "Tigre," 25th April, 1874.
F ... 1 cask Wine.
AV ... 90 boxes do.
Hongkong, 6th May, 1874.

"THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY" FOR 1874.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the TWELFTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1874" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH

OF A

PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON,

THE

FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI,

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAG

(Designed expressly for this Work)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the

THE COAST OF CHINA

ALSO, THE

NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

Macao	Messrs.	J. P. DA SILVA & Co.
Swatow	"	QUELCH and CAMPBELL.
Amoy	"	WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Formosa	"	WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Foochow	"	RIDGE & Co.
Ningpo	"	KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai	"	HALL & HOLTZ.
"	"	KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports	"	HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang	"	HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Tientsin and Peking	"	HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki	The C. & J. TRADING Co.	
Hiogo, Osaka	The C. & J. TRADING Co.	
Yokohama	Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.	
"	Mr. C. D. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.	
Manilla	Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.	
Singapore	*Straits Times* Office.	
London	Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.	
"	GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.	
"	Messrs. BATES, HENDY & Co.	
San Francisco	Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.	
New York	Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co 37, Park Row	

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 14TH, 1874.

It is a very old saying that contract work [illegible] with such matters at home, and the rule is usually considered to apply with especial force to contracts for buildings, for keeping roads, &c., in order, and the like work. It is only natural that this should be the case. The contractor, unfortunately, instead of having an incentive to do the work thoroughly, and to the utmost of his ability, is directly interested in doing it as badly as he can. The shaky lathe and plaster houses in the suburbs of most of the larger cities at home, of card house frailty, and at times coming down with a crash as they are being run up, attest the effects which are ordinarily produced by contract work, so far as quality is concerned, and as to its bearing upon cost some of the Railway Companies and other large concerns at home could give interesting details if they cared to do so. So notorious is the defectiveness of the contract system that few people who are conversant with such matters will have more to do with contracts than they can possibly avoid.

In China, there are a vast number of things which can only be done by contract. The shrewd Celestial is fully alive to the advantages which this plan offers to the man who does the work, and rather likes the little excitement which results from the antagonistic interests of employer and employed—the one endeavouring to get as much as possible, and the other endeavouring to give as little as possible. To the money-making mind, of JOHNNY CHINAMAN, there is something rather pleasant than otherwise in mean haggling of this kind, and by dint of patience and perseverance in the very smallest matters he usually gains his end over the foreigner, who cannot afford the same amount of time for comparatively small details. So difficult is it to master the smaller items of expenditure in China, that foreigners are for the most part fain to adopt the contract system from the smallest to the largest things—from getting their dinners provided up to building Government Offices and water works. The inevitable contractor always appears upon the scene, and the inevitable result is that those who employ him are very considerably fleeced. It would be satisfactory that the contracting system should, as far as our public works are concerned, be reduced to a minimum; and we trust that some difficulties which have of late attracted considerable attention may have a tendency in this direction. No doubt, there are a great many things which can only be done by contract, and where this plan cannot be avoided we have, of course, nothing left but to make the best of a bad state of things; but in all cases where some other plan than a contract can be made available with a reasonable prospect of success, it is certainly very undesirable that contracts should be resorted to.

There are two native gentlemen who are constantly figuring before the public for breaking their contracts with the Government. Of our old friend the Dust Bin Contractor we have not of late heard a very great deal, but it would be too sanguine to imagine that any long time will elapse before he again appears before one or other of the Police Magistrates. The other gentleman who has figured conspicuously of late in this manner is the contractor for cleaning out the drains, and it would seem from the Police Reports that he is very persistent in his neglect of duty. He takes his fines very "game," and soon sets upon curing such little difficulties on the homœopathic principle. The natural cure for a fine for neglecting to do the duties under a contract is to neglect them still more so as to make up the loss in so much coolies' wages saved by the manœuvre. Contracts tempered by fines in this manner are very little likely to be productive of useful results, and it becomes a question of some interest and importance whether it is not a mistake to make contracts for such matters at all. If it is necessary to contract it would, at all events, seem that the contracts entered into need not be of a permanent character, and might be placed upon a footing such as would give the Surveyor-General, or the other officials responsible for the particular work concerned some better and more direct hold over these gentlemen than having to pull them up from time to time at the Police Courts, or to sue for damages for neglect of work. A simple plan of action would seem to be to engage them as other men are engaged, monthly or for three months. Under such an arrangement, there would be at least some hold over them even though a contract were made for the work. If they went greatly beyond the bounds of reason, they would run the risk of losing a lucrative post, and this would probably be as strong a hold upon the natives, as it is possible to have with regard to such matters. This is for the most part the only check which people in Hongkong are able to place upon their native servants. Repeated complaints and remonstrances are generally useless until at last the native begins dimly to perceive that he will before long have the choice of giving up his malpractices or his situation. There would seem to be no reason why moral pressure of this kind could not be as successfully exerted by the Government as by private individuals. It seems, it must be confessed, somewhat ridiculous for the Government to be repeatedly suing their own employés for neglect of work. The ordinary remedy for neglect of the kind is simply to dispense with the services of the person in question; and it would certainly seem that it would not be beyond the bounds of possibility to act upon the same principle with regard to the Dust Bin man and the Drain man. It is, of course, convenient in such matters to make a contract and have done with further trouble in regard to them, but when it proves to be impossible to get the contract acted up to, except by having recourse to the Courts, and often even not then, it is clear that the trouble is not saved, but is incurred in a less pleasant shape. In a general way, it is open to question whether the system of resorting to contracts for public works in Hongkong has not been carried farther than is desirable. It is, of course, a matter which must of necessity be left in a great measure to the discretion of the official immediately concerned, and it would be going too far to question the discretion which has hitherto been exercised in this direction. At the same time, there can be no harm in pointing out the undesirableness of the system generally, and the advisability of avoiding it wherever it is possible to do so.

[illegible] mail to the *Tartar*, did not leave Sydney till the 11th instant.

The stock of Teas in London on the 9th inst. was as follows:—Black Tea 69,250,000 lbs., Green Tea 6,187,500 lbs.

The steamship *Hindostan*, which left with the Indian mails yesterday, was obliged to shut out a good quantity of cargo.

We hear that the *Douglas* will not be here until Friday. She was expected yesterday morning, but has been detained by fogs on the Coast.

Cable news from London to the 6th instant, says:—At the periodical biddings for Government Bills on India, £144,000 were allotted, to Calcutta, and £56,000 to Bombay. Tenders on Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay at 1/10d, received 26 per cent.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

LONDON, 10th May, 1874.

The Frost has considerably damaged the French Vineyards.

The French Press, commenting upon Earls Russell and Derby, in the Debate, affirm the earnest desire of France for peace.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1874.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

13th May.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

DRUNK AND INCAPABLE.

A seaman named Austin Thompson, residing at the Sailors' Home, was fined 50 cents for being found in the Queen's Road Central, drunk and incapable.

ASSAULT.

Yung-a-pak, a stevedore, at work on board the steamship *Great Republic*, charged Chee-a-foo, a Chinese seaman on board with assaulting him, because he remonstrated with him for not allowing him to go on board to work.

Defendant was fined $2.

SOY AND SWEET CHUTNEY.

Inspector O'Brien, through instructions received from the Colonial-Surgeon, summoned Woh-a-loong, master of the establishment in Second Street, back of the Civil Hospital, used for the manufacture of soy and sweet chutney, for having on his premises a large quantity of putrid matter offensive to the neighbourhood and the Government Civil Hospital, and dangerous to the public health.

Mr. Holmes appeared in Court and said that he had been instructed by the landlord of the house, Chow-ting, he believed on behalf of the defendant, but he had learned at Court that the defendant was afraid to enter into the case, and was removing his things. He therefore only appeared to watch the case on the behalf of the landlord, who wished to retain his tenant. He could only ask his Worship to allow him to suggest a point or two. He was very sorry he could not make any remarks on the case.

Mr. May said he was sorry too, as he hoped to have the case properly cleared up. It had been remanded with a view of giving the defendant time to remove his goods, as he promised he would if they were considered offensive. He would call Mr. O'Brien to see how far that had been carried out.

Inspector O'Brien said that the defendant had removed the offensive matter from his house, but only to the house opposite in the same street, and the offence was still in the neighbourhood.

Dr. Ayres said the first time he observed the nuisance was about a fortnight ago, when his attention was called to it by Dr. Wherry. He went to the defendant's house, and he saw about thirty to forty jars containing this offensive matter, and half a dozen mats spread out with the mixture drying on them. Five or six of these jars were large, and contained a liquid of a dark brown colour in a state of putrifaction. The mats containing the matter appeared to be spread out to dry, and emitted an unpleasant odour. This was about thirty yards from the Government Civil and Lock Hospitals, and the stench could be perceived in both institutions. He considered the smell from this detrimental to the health of a strong man, and more so to a sick man in Hospital.

A sample produced by Inspector O'Brien, and laying on the Bench under his Worship's nose, was immediately ordered to be taken away.

Mr. Holmes said of course, being only engaged by the landlord, he could not say anything for the defendant. He wished, however, to remark that the large jars contained nothing but sweet things for making preserves, such as raisins, &c.

Dr. Ayres said he did not know what was in the jars, but it was in such a putrid state as to be offensive to patients in the Hospital. He only wished to have the offensive part removed.

Mr. Holmes said that the landlord having had this tenant for several years carrying on his trade there, he did not care to lose him. He would suggest that time be allowed for the removal of the part which was offensive, as he supposed the Court was not against the whole concern.

Mr. May said no, the Colonial-Surgeon only wanted the offensive part removed.

Dr. Ayres said that was so.

The case was then remanded for one week for that purpose.

YOKOHAMA.

(Japan Mail.)

The countermanding of the Formosan Expedition, the appointment of Shimadzu Saburo to the post of Sadaijin—possibly the condition on which he was induced to return from Kagoshima—and the generally unsatisfactory state of affairs, have been the main topics of gossip during the week, and it is an observable and even important fact that of the sympathy which a year ago would certainly have been shown to the Government in its perplexities, not a trace can be found among the many whose opinions, floating here and there, go far to make up or guide what is vaguely called public opinion. So wayward, uncompliant and, illiberal seem the present attitude and tone of the Japanese towards foreigners, even towards those to whom they are under the deepest obligations, so thorough is the alienation of feeling now existing between the one side and the other, that it seems as if the ghost of the old *Jo-i* party had risen again, and was animating the men whose experience should have taught them the insanity of the spirit it represented. All this is vainly to be regretted; while the serious troubles in which the Empire at this moment is plunged, the perplexity of its statesmen, and the sure loss of *prestige* which must follow the events of the past fortnight, ought to awaken suspicion in regard to the wisdom of that line of policy and general body of views now being pursued by the country.

A German vessel which arrived on Thursday from Formosa reports that the Chinese have thrown 9,000 troops upon the Island within a very recent period.

The rumours of fresh outrages committed by the Coreans must be received with great caution, as they have certainly come through channels constantly duped on this and other important matters. These rumours were much abroad yesterday, but they demand confirmation.

The *Herald* has the following:—A rumour has found its way from Peking to the effect that the Chinese Government are so irate at the presumption of the Japanese in sending an expedition to Formosa, that there is a probability of their making a reprisal by taking possession of the Loo Chew group of Islands! Should this determination be carried out, the Japanese will realize the truth of the saying, "going for wool and coming home shorn." It is a significant fact that the Chinese are in the market for arms, several thousand having been purchased in Yokohama during the last few days.

Otto Seyd, brought up yesterday at the German Consulate on a charge of fraudulent bankruptcy, after the hearing of the evidence, was sentenced to three years' incarceration. Owing to the time he has already been imprisoned, due to certain technicalities, the term inflicted will expire about July next.

CHINESE WITNESSES IN COURTS OF LAW.

(Melbourne Argus.)

A case came before the Ballarat Police Court recently which shows the necessity that exists for an early alteration in the law relating to oaths administered to witnesses. It appears that two Chinamen, called respectively by the euphonious appellations of Ah Hong and Ah Woo, had a dispute about some mining business, which they eventually agreed to refer to arbitration. Ah Woo, however, [illegible] suffered from a defective memory. He swore that he had not attached his celestial autograph to a certain agreement, which was necessary to support the contention of his antagonist. On the other hand, it may be that Mr. Ah Hong is a man of an imaginative disposition and artistic tastes, and fancying that Ah Woo would like to see his name appended to the document in question, kindly traced that gentleman's patronymic on the deed. However, this is immaterial as far as our purpose is concerned. Suffice it to say that the sworn assertion of Ah Woo shocked the moral sensibilities of a third party—one Ah Coon—who determined that he should suffer for his delinquencies, if justice were to be had in the courts of the barbarians. Accordingly, on Tuesday Mr. Ah Coon appeared before the Police Magistrate to prosecute his fellow-countryman for perjury.

Then forthwith a difficulty arose which this righteous celestial had not foreseen. In order to show that a man has committed perjury, it is necessary to prove that he has sworn in a manner recognised by law, or else that he made the declaration which in some cases is allowed to be made in lieu of an oath. Ah Kew, Government interpreter, and a Christian to boot, deposed that he administered the oath to the accused in the usual way—that he had given him a lighted match, and made him repeat this form of words—"I will tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. If I do not, I wish the Great God may extinguish my soul as I now blow out this match." The match was blown out in due form, and Ah Kew naturally imagined that Ah Woo was fully impressed with the desirability of telling the truth if he did not wish to have things made uncomfortable for him both here and hereafter. Perhaps he was and perhaps he was not, but as matters turned out, either alternative was perfectly immaterial. It appears that before going through the little farce with the lighted match, Ah Woo had not been asked whether such a form of adjuration was binding on his susceptible conscience, and consequently the whole ceremony was null and void. His Honor Mr. Justice Barry, we are told, has ruled in a similar case "that it is absolutely necessary to make a Chinese witness acknowledge that the form of oath to be administered to him is one which would bind him to tell the truth," before it is possible to convict him of perjury for false statements made in the witness-box. Ah Woo was accordingly set free, while Ah Hong and that disinterested moralist Ah Coon were left to meditate over the subtle perfections of the English law.

This question concerning Chinese witnesses is one which has frequently been agitated before, and that nothing has yet been done to put it on a more satisfactory footing is the reverse of creditable to the various law officers that have superintended the legal business of the country for years past. Here we have, in our midst hundreds of heathen people, whose evidence has before now been taken against our own countrymen in capital cases, and yet we are content to depend on some tomfooleries, such as cutting off a cock's head or blowing out a match, to insure their truthfulness. How can we know what are their ideas about a God or a hereafter? Judging from the little regard they pay to life in their own country, and the ease with which substitutes for criminals ordered for execution are found for a mere money payment, we are irresistibly led to the conclusion that the notions of both one and the other existing in the Chinese mind are extremely faint. Perhaps we should not be far out if we affirmed that in the great majority of instances the natives of the Celestial Empire care for none of these things. Mr. Gaunt has pointed out the reform required. That gentleman thinks it very desirable—and we do not think that anyone who remembers that sometimes life and frequently liberty are dependent on the truth-telling of Chinese witnesses, will differ from him—that an Act should be passed as soon as possible, dispensing with oaths in the case of these people, and substituting simple declarations, any breach of which would entail all the penalties attaching to perjury. The forms of declaration should be printed in Chinese characters, and beat on the face of them a forcible remainder of the temporal punishment which follows the offence of lying in a court of justice. This we believe would have more effect in eliciting the truth than blowing out all the matches or decapitating all the chanticleers in Christendom.

An American humanitarian has invented a carriage where the horse rides inside.

THE MISSION TO YARKUND.

(From an Occasional Correspondent of the "Times.")

British Embassy, Kashgar, Dec. 9th, 1873.

The "Yarkund Mission," as the Embassy to the Ruler of Eastern Turkestan has been commonly called, reached Yarkund on the 8th of November, and after a stay of three weeks started for Kashgar on the 20th. Our detention during so many days was owing to the rigid observance of the Fast of the Ramazán, and the objection of the Atalik Ghazee to any ceremonial being held at his Court before its termination. The time of our delay was, however, well spent in making the acquaintance of the Dadkhwah and in learning something of the etiquette in force in Kashgaria. Shaw's account of the self-important little dignitary who, as Governor of Yarkund, claims a high position in the State, gives one a capital idea of the cultivated Oriental longing to be made familiar with the wonders of Western civilization, and at the same time watching suspiciously the most trifling action of his guest. Since our first arrival in the country no sort of restraint has been put upon us, but an amusing system of espionage has been kept up to allow full and particular reports to be made of our doings. After the first introduction, the Dadkhwah received visits from the members of the Mission separately. The engineer of our party set up a sundial in the inner courtyard of his "oorda" to enable the devout little gentleman to say his prayers according to correct apparent time, and further much delighted him by indicating the exact direction of Mecca with a small prismatic compass left as a legacy by Shaw, and before our departure our host went so far as to admit our cameras to his palace, allowing groups of his attendants to be photographed without hesitation, though he, himself, did not venture to face the ordeal. He was, I think, won over to this by the presentation to him of a full-length portrait of Her Majesty, on the second day of our visit, as a separate and special token of friendship from the British Envoy. It is a great thing to have broken down prejudices which a short time ago were deemed insurmountable, and to feel that henceforward neither theodolite nor camera will be regarded in this unsurveyed region as indications that the happy possessors of them indulge in the black art. I must, however, shake myself clean of Yarkund, or my letter will hardly bring you to our latest experiences. The Dadkhwah is but a lesser luminary in the sky where the Khan's effulgence lights up his admiring subjects, but Yarkund is but a country town in comparison with this ancient capital, to which since the days of Marco Polo the wealth of China and the products of Europe have flowed as to a recognized market of exchange. One story and then I promise to "move on." At our ceremonial visit to the Governor, our Camp Sergeant, who is a piper in the 92nd Highlanders, appeared in all the splendour of an unbreeched Scot. It certainly was the first introduction of the kilt, so far as the Dadkhwah was concerned. On our departure he was reported to have said that he felt very much for the gentleman who had apparently forgotten to put on his trousers, but that he hoped nothing in his own behaviour had called attention to the omission. A full explanation was made; but still, when, on the following morning, he expressed a wish to hear the pipes, we were told privately that it might be advisable for the sergeant to cover his legs. His Excellency, however, was of opinion that the uniform of the Gordon Highlanders might figure in any palace with credit to the wearer, and prejudice gave way, the music of the pipes being pronounced of the very first order by the entire Court of Yarkund. As a return compliment, the Dadkhwah's band came over to perform at our quarters. This consisted of two reed instruments, to which it would be difficult to attach a name intelligible to European readers, and a most unhappy tom-tom, the combination of sounds produced by the performers being the reverse of harmonious.

The distance from Yarkund to Kashgar is some 125 miles. This is divided into five regular marching stages, the longest of which is about 33 miles. A striking feature in the style of travelling in force lies in the remarkable ease with which long distances are performed. The enormous number of ponies in the country enables every man in Yarkund territory, be he Prince or beggar, to ride, and baggage animals are forthcoming at every place of any importance. The amount of land which is under cultivation in Eastern Turkestan being dependent on the water supply and the population, large tracts of desert—almost [illegible] as landmarks between the strips of fruitful ground which are everywhere the result of irrigation. The rainfall in Kashgaria is not worth consideration. This great stretch of country, however, receives the drainage from the western slopes of the Tian Shan, as well as the meltings of the Kuenduen; besides this, numerous streams have their source in springs at the base of these mountain ranges. There is apparently no lack of water, and ample supplies exist everywhere for the population. The ravages of war have, however, kept down the numbers in a country which has always been coveted, and it will be long before the widely-spreading deserts which separate inhabited districts are reclaimed. There is no place of any importance between Yarkund and the capital, excepting Yangi-Hissar (the new Fort.) This was reached on the third day of our march. It is a military station, the Governor being a Panjandbashee, or commander of 500. The fort is a rectangle, enclosed by thick mud walls, in front of which is a deep and wide ditch; there are bastion towers at the angles and intermediate projections for completing the flanking defence. The gateway is covered by a separate bastion and an ingenious curved outwork, while a small wall running all round the scarp of the ditch enables a sweeping fire to be brought on the glacis. This fort is a fair specimen of the fortifications to be met with in Eastern Turkestan; it would no doubt offer a formidable resistance to any but a European enemy. At some distance from Yangi-Hissar the Governor came out to meet us with an escort of cavalry. He remained with us until our arrival here, both he and the escort waiting on us personally at each halting stage, where a dastar-khivan was invariably presented. We marched in here on Thursday last, and are delighted with the winter quarters prepared for us. A regular "Elchi-Khana," or Embassy, has been built, and the arrangement of our apartments is creditable both to the good taste and common sense of the architect, a very quaint old Turk who is in constant attendance. I believe the old gentleman is innocent of any acquaintance with Bacon's advice to builders, that "houses are built to live in, and not to look on." He has, however, applied the wisdom it contains to his latest effort; the outside of the British Legation is but a bare mud wall some 15ft. high, which is pierced on one side by a large gateway which forms a guard-room, but inside are two quadrangles, round which very comfortable apartments for single gentlemen are arranged; there is, besides, stabling for 50 horses, a large square for baggage animals, and houses for our native following, with a kitchen range calculated for the preparation of the dinners of a couple of companies.

To-day we hear that the Atalik has formally assumed the title of Ameer, conferred on him by the Sultan; it is a comfort to have his various designations simplified by his declaring himself to be Yakoob Khan Ameer, instead of Yakoob Beg Atalik Ghazee, quondam Koosh-begee. Our introductory visit to this self-made potentate was made on the day of our arrival, when we brought away a very favourable impression of him. Shaw's book is so thoroughly truthful, and his description of an "interview with the King" is so well written, that there is no occasion for me to dwell on this subject. An openly expressed desire for the friendship of Great Britain has been the leading feature of the Ameer's policy since first he was rightly informed regarding the power of the English in India; if Shaw was conscious of being welcomed almost against his will as a representative of "the great Queen of Inglistan," the very cordial reception accorded to his Excellency and the officers of his Staff is but the result of a more intimate acquaintance with our policy in the East, acquired through the Envoys whom the Ameer has despatched to India during the last two years. Thursday next is fixed for a ceremonial visit, when the letters of Her Majesty and of his Excellency the Viceroy will be presented with all the formality it will be possible to adopt. After each, suitable presents will be made to the Ameer in the name of the Queen and of Lord Northbrook. To show how sincerely desirous the ruler of Turkestan is to show honour to a British Embassy, I may mention that the custom of firing artillery salutes was inaugurated on the day of our presentation, when 15 guns were fired as his Excellency took his seat in the audience hall.

So soon as the presents are accepted, the regular discussion of the treaty Mr. Forsyth is empowered to make will be taken in hand, and I hope that before the end of 1873, or early in 1874, this important business may be satisfactorily concluded. The Treaty will probably be despatched to India across the Pamir by Faizabad to Cabul and Peshawur. The opening out of this route as an alternative line of communication is but a part of the work we have before us, and the evident readiness of the Tooreks to enter into friendly relations with the people of Afghanistan affords fair ground for believing that success may attend the attempt to secure this road, not only as a direct line for intercourse between India and Kashgar, but as a far more practicable trade route than any at present known. It needs but an acquaintance with the dangers and difficulties of the Karakorum highlands to make one fully realize the importance of this step. At present it is scarcely possible to predict what opportunities may be given us for prosecuting geographical inquiry eastward by Aksu and along the foot of the Tian Shan, and the extremely severe winter now setting in bids fair to paralyze our efforts for some time. Whatever is done, however, before the Spring commences will probably be in this direction, leaving the Pamir and its hidden wonders for warmer days in 1874. It is something to have prospered thus far and to find ourselves in comfortable winter quarters in Kashgar.

Though intercourse with Kokand has lately been interrupted, the market here is entirely stocked with Russian goods. Evidently the little trade that has hitherto been conducted with India has been restricted to the bazaars of Yarkund and Khoten. If our residence here, for some, time results in nothing else, it will, at any rate, open a way for British merchandize to the capital and relieve the minds of timorous traders of their fears regarding the danger of having direct dealings with the British.

December 13th.

To-day we made our first visit to the city of Kashgar, being invited to an entertainment at the Residence of the Dadkhwah, Aulish Beg. Passing through the city gate, which we found in possession of a strong guard of genuine Tungarees, we rode along the Bazaar to the Dadkhwah's "Oorda," a building very similar to that occupied by the Governor of Yarkund, though a handsome mosque on one side of the inner square, which is shut off by a trellis screen, is somewhat more picturesque than the place of prayer made use of by the little dignitary of Shaw's acquaintance. We found that the Ameer's order directing that we should be accommodated with chairs and tables had been strictly attended to; indeed, we were rather distressed to find ourselves, after a warm welcome from a very genial and unassuming Cossack of about 40, perched up on somewhat lofty chairs, in front of which a broad table had been placed, while our host assumed his usual seat on the carpet. No white face had ever been seen inside the hall of Aulish Beg until he found himself called upon to entertain seven Englishmen whom the King had chosen to honour. How well he performed his part I leave you to judge. After a few complimentary remarks on both sides, the Beg declaring that Great Britain, Turkey, and Kashgaria were now one nation, and we Englishmen the most welcome of guests, while we protested that the air of Eastern Turkestan brought the gardens of England to our recollection, and that Toorkish manners and customs were most pleasing to us, &c., a whole string of attendants, bearing trays, came streaming into the hall, and deposited their wares on the table in front of us, the Beg politely intimating to us to setto. Neglecting the soups which closed the repast, I counted 35 dishes and trays containing fruits, sweetmeats, confectionery, and savoury meats, pickled sausages, pies and pilaws! How can I give the bill of fare? Alas! that in Kashgar one's politeness is measured by one's power of consumption! We had hard work not to offend the Beg. However, a great deal can be done if only the proper method is adopted. Toorkee fashion is to commence operations with something light—a bunch of grapes, half a water melon, an apple or two, a couple of pears, and then some half-dozen figs, and thus having cleared the way, to send mince pies, pickled sheeps' tail, and sausage and savory meat to follow the above, which are but a bagatelle to a gentlemanly Oosbeg; the breathing time which is then allowed before an attack is made upon stews and pilaws is probably devoted to some rather delicate preserves and a bowl of fresh cream placed conveniently before each guest. Serious business, and chickens, stewed with apricots and plums, and apricots, must positively receive attention; but, if one has the smallest pretension to good manners, one's duty is to the *grande pièce de resistance*, the famous "Aash," must be performed with an unflinching appetite. At this stage of the proceedings imagine the introduction of an entire sheep piled up with rice and plums, which an attendant speedily cuts into the most inviting slices. Knives and forks there are none from the first; nor plates, as hosts and guests vie with each other in friendly rivalry as each dips his hand into the "Aash." A local gastronome has assured me that solids at this period only aid digestion, and that a couple of bowls of soup as a wind up make the repast quite perfect! *Alhamdulilla.* "God be praised!" Bring the napkins and rosewater, and, pardon me, O Prophet, let me have a sheeroot, for a child might play with me!

December 18th.

This morning we attended a parade of the Chinese troops of the Ameer under Kho-Dalai, a very pleasant and gentlemanly fellow of about 50. The number of Mahomedanized Celestials on parade amounted to some 1,200; the armament of this body of men is very peculiar, and the manœuvres executed to-day were so exceptionally dramatic as to deserve a special description. From first to last the commands were delivered by flag signals, there being five flags in use, and variations being given by means of a big drum which was beaten systematically to some particular time during the execution of each manœuvre; one set of flags and the drum in question remained with the commander, who at all times retained a central position; but flag signals were repeated by fugle on the right and left front.

These troops carry taifoos, or, strictly speaking, wall-pieces, heavy clumsy-looking weapons about 6ft. long, stock and barrel. These are carried by two men, one of whom gives his shoulder as a rest when the piece is fired; and with each are two others in attendance, one bearing a small sprong, and the other a slow match, with its supporting prong, and a small leather curtain. Crews of four are assembled in squads, having five taifoos, each of which is commanded by a subordinate officer armed with a cup-gun, and in front of each squad is a standard-bearer. The union of two standards creates a group of ten taifoos, and with the special skirmishers attached assembles from 50 to 60 men in one unit of manœuvre. The force formed up in column of "two standard groups" (double standards), there being in all 24 such on the ground, and after our formal reception on the waving of a yellow flag and much drumming, "groups" wheeled into line and, as it were, sections from the outer flanks of each 12 "double standards" advanced in front of the centre, wheeled outwards, and, circling, reformed on their original grounds.

The "march past" concluded, a red flag brought skirmishers of no ordinary character to the front. From the centre groups, mounted with short swords, in harlequin tights of bright yellow colour, having stripes, in imitation of beasts unknown, and bearing the famous dragon shields of China, came trooping forward to form groups of three, six, and ten shields, behind which they hid themselves, occasionally peeping out to shout and grimace like an ogre in a pantomime from behind a cabbage stalk. These truly formidable opponents to a civilized cavalry then, extracting short matchlocks from their shields, opened fire, deliberately, and, sitting down, advanced wheel fashion, after which they indulged in a regular circus walk round and retired. Kho-Dalai next proceeded to form three sides of a gigantic square with a reserve in rear of the front face, and then, by a movement of sections from the flanks and round the front, reformed for real business, a white flag directing the troops to load.

"Taifoos in line," "fire a volley!" is communicated by a general display of bunting. Out run the whole of the skirmishers. Dragons emerge from the inner flanks of 12 double standards, bowmen from the centre, and small boys armed with miniature pieces from nowhere in particular. The fire is tremendous. "Independent firing" is waved by brigadier and fuglemen, and the din becomes only more surprising. However, warlike energy of this character must eventually expend itself, and when "Cease firing" is ordered, taifoos are sponged, under cover of a few expiring pops from the Dragons and the explosion of imaginary mines immediately in front of the line. Silence restored, Brigadier Kho-Dalai forms two lines at intervals of 150 yards, opens fire with his first line, and bringing his second up in support, withdraws his first and engages his second, the display of an occasional rocket indicating the existence of a reserve. Blazing of taifoos, gesticulations of Dragons and bowmen! "By sections from the outer flanks retiring, turn inwards, and at a double shouting, pass across and change in the middle." "Dragons covering the movement." The stage management is perfect and the colouring inimitable. But we have not yet finished, only our attention has now been called off to good things prepared for the spectators, and under the flag of a small tent pitched for our accommodation we settle down to a Chinese breakfast while observing the rest of the proceedings. "By double standard from the outer flanks march! Inwards wheel! halt! dress!" "Dragons to the front!" Such is the order of the day, and once more the monsters perform antics extraordinary before settling down into three shield covered groups to back the stage, and conceal the special performers now coming forward to exhibit. Quarter-staff champions, singlestick players, athletes, and dancers in ordinary, tumblers, small boys, and enthusiasts, with order and disorder, engage and disengage, exchanging kicks and cuffs that would do credit to a Covent Garden pantaloon. A central figure in red continuations, with wadded coat slowed away in their broad expanse, has, however, the closing scene to enact, which he does somewhat in this fashion. Armed with two swords he has a wild encounter with an imaginary opponent, is disavowed and surrounded by five figures in blue, who drive him to seek death on the shields of the Dragons. Hop, skip and a jump! and he stands at the top of the edifice they have made, when crack goes a fire rocket, and red breeches rolls a corpse to the bottom; the rapid way in which the body is picked up and removed in a truly theatrical state of stiffness defies description. These are, indeed, relics of an ancient race of warriors, terrible if looks are to be believed, but a handful of lancers on the flank of 5,000 such must drive the mass before them in a panic-stricken rush. I have detailed the whole proceeding as an uncommon exhibition, but the interest of the combination of dramatic with military manœuvres, to be found among all races having a Chinese origin, lies in tracing it back to the influence of Buddhism; the very sound of the drum and of the few instruments which formed the Dalai's military band recalled the strange discords to which the Lamas of Thibet performed the dances of wild masquerades in honour of Buddha. Whether in the Lamasery at Homis or on the parade ground at Kashgar, it is the same instinct inherited through many generations which makes the performance, be it a religious or a warlike ceremony, among the most perfectly ordered of theatrical representations.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

I have just been present at some very capital target practice with the taifoos. I thought so little of it at first sight. They made excellent shooting at 300 yards with a bullet of about ten to the pound, and if restricted to the defence of walls—their legitimate purpose—must make good execution. The very excellence of the stage management I have referred to is productive of drill and attention on the part of the performers. From what I have seen this morning of infantry and artillery practice, I am impressed by the careful attention devoted by the Ameer to that all-important part of a soldier's training—good shooting.

MARK TWAIN AND THE LADIES.

At the recent anniversary festival of the Scottish Corporation of London, in response to the toast of "The Ladies,"—

Mark Twain replied. He said:—"I am proud, indeed, of the distinction of being chosen to respond to this especial toast, to 'The Ladies,' or to women, if you please, for that is the preferable term perhaps; it is certainly the older, and therefore the more entitled to reverence. (Laughter.) I have noticed that the Bible, with that plain, blunt honesty which is such a conspicuous characteristic of the Scriptures, is always particular to never refer to even the illustrious mother of all mankind herself as a 'lady,' but speaks of her as a woman. (Laughter.) It is odd, but you will find it so. I am peculiarly proud of this honor, because I think that the toast to women is one which by right, and by every rule of gallantry, should take precedence of all others—of the army, of the navy, or even royalty itself. Perhaps, even, in this land, for the reason that, mostly, you do drink a bond general health to all good women when you drink the health of the Queen of England and the Princess of Wales. (Loud cheers.) I have in mind a poem just now which is familiar to you all—familiar to everybody. And what an inspiration that was (and how instantly the present toast recalls the verses to all our minds) when, the most noble, the most gracious, the purest, and sweetest of all poets says—

"Woman! O woman!—er—
Woman——"

(Laughter.) However, you remember the lines; and you remember how feelingly, how daintily, how almost imperceptibly the verses raise up before you, feature by feature, the ideal of a true and perfect woman; and how, as you contemplate the finished marvel, your homage grows into worship of the intellect that could create so fair a thing out of mere breath, mere words. And you call to mind now, as I speak, how the poet, with stern fidelity to the history of all humanity, delivers this beautiful child of his heart and his brain over to the trials and the sorrows that must come to all, sooner or later, that abide in the earth, and how the pathetic story culminates in that apostrophe—so wild, so regretful, so full of mournful retrospection. The lines run thus—

"Alas!—alas—a—alas!
——Al——a——alas!"

—and so on. (Laughter.) I do not remember the rest; but, taken altogether, it seems to me that the poem is the noblest tribute to woman that human genius has ever brought forth—(laughter)—and I feel that if I were to talk for hours I could not do my great theme completer or more graceful justice than I have now done in simply quoting that poet's matchless words. (Renewed laughter.) The phases of the womanly nature are infinite in their variety. Take any type of woman and, you shall find in it something to respect, something to admire, something to love. And you shall find the whole joining you heart and hand. Who was more patriotic than Joan of Arc? Who was braver? Who has given us a grander instance of self-sacrificing devotion? Ah! you remember, you remember well, what a throb of pain, what a great tidal wave of grief swept over us all when Joan of Arc fell at Waterloo. (Much laughter.) Who does not sorrow for the loss of Sappho, the sweet singer of Israel? (Laughter.) Who among us does not miss the gentle ministrations, the softening influences, the humble piety of Lucretia Borgia? (Laughter.) Who can join in the heartless libel that says woman is extravagant in dress when he can look back and call to mind our simple and lowly mother Eve arrayed in her modification of the Highland costume. (Roars of laughter.) Sir, women have been soldiers, women have been painters, women have been poets. As long as language lives the name of Cleopatra will live. And, not because she conquered George III.—(laughter)—but because she wrote those divine lines:—

Let dogs delight to bark and bite,
For God hath made them so.

(More laughter.) The story of the world is adorned with the names of illustrious ones of our own sex—some of them sons of St. Andrew, too—Scott, Bruce, Burns, the warrior Wallace, Ben Nevis—(the gifted Ben Lomond, and the great new Scotchman, Ben Disraeli. (Great laughter.) Out of the great plains of history tower whole mountain ranges of sublime women—the Queen of Sheba, Josephine Semiramis, Salsey Gamp; the list is endless—(laughter)—but I will not call the mighty roll, the names rise up in your own memories at the mere suggestion, luminous with the glory of deeds that cannot die, hallowed by the loving worship of the good and the true of all epochs and all climes. (Cheers.) Suffice it for our pride and our honor that we in our day have added to

SILK.

A very able and interesting lecture was delivered at the North Brisbane Town Hall, by Mr. W. Coote, the subject being "Silk—its history, its cultivation, its value as an industry to the colony." The lecture was given under the auspices of the Acclimatisation Society, the president of which, Sir M. C. O'Connell, occupied the chair.

Mr. Coote, who was received with applause, commenced by saying that the subject he proposed to deal with naturally divided itself into three parts as given in the advertisement, and he would first relate as much as he had learned of the history of silk cultivation. The commencement of this cultivation was, it must be said, lost in antiquity, some asserting that its origin lay with China, and others Persia; but he thought the balance of historic testimony was in favour of crediting the origin of the cultivation to the hills of Northern India. The first reliable records on the subject were found among the Chinese 2250 years before the Christian era, when a Chinese Empress (who gained apotheosis for her discovery), first had the silk wound from the cocoon, the plan previously being to tear it from the cocoon and spin it like yarn. From that time he could not trace any narrative with reference to the silk worm till the subject was entered on by Aristotle, who seemed to have clearer ideas on the matter than any writer afterwards till the reign of Justinian, some hundreds of years after the Christian era. The lecturer proceeded minutely to trace the spread of silk cultivation through Italy, Greece, and Spain, till its introduction into France by Louis the Second. Thence it found its way into England, Queen Elizabeth being said to be the first Queen of England who wore silk, her first experience of the article being a pair of silk stockings presented her by the French ambassador; and it was said of her that she never afterwards wore cloth. He quoted from a work published in 1609, showing that James the First attempted to promote silk cultivation in England, but nothing came of the movement. Something was also done, but only of a temporary character, by George the Second to encourage the cultivation; and in 1825 a public company was formed for the purpose, which, however, never passed beyond the "consulting" stage. Since then nothing tangible had been done on the subject till recently Mr. Rowland read a paper on the regeneration, &c., of the silkworm. But little had been done in the colonies either, and as far as he knew the first reference to the subject was a leading article in the Melbourne *Argus*, in May, 1860, which, although abounding in technical mistakes, very zealously recommended the subject to its readers. Dr. Brady took the matter up in 1862, and, although without experiencing much success commercially, had since continued an enthusiast in endeavoring to encourage silk cultivation in the colonies, and to force a market for the produce in the old country. In Queensland the matter was first taken up by Mrs. Timbrell, who published a useful little pamphlet on sericulture, and afterwards by Messrs. Dodwell, Chubb, Gardner, and Mrs. Hyne; while silk grain had been introduced by the Acclimatisation Society and Mr. Fenwick, which, however, by falling principally into the hands of persons not taking any commercial interest in it, resulted in no benefit to the cultivation in this colony. At present he was himself the only one in Queensland pursuing the matter in the spirit of a commercial enterprise. So far for the history of silk cultivation. And now as regarded the growth of the silkworm, the first thing to be considered of course was the provision of food. On the growth of the mulberry tree many and contradictory treatises had been written, and it was difficult for a beginner to reconcile the opposite opinions and directions he met with. For instance, he had been carefully warned by a Swiss correspondent against manuring his mulberry trees, while it was stated that the Japanese manured their trees three times a year. Well he had decided to use manure, and he found that the worms not only did not refuse to eat the leaf of the manured trees, but absolutely appeared to enjoy them more than the others. As regarded the various varieties of mulberry trees, he had found, although having fifteen varieties at his place, the rose-leafed and large-leafed mulberry, with, perhaps, the Cape variety, comprised all that was necessary for food. Regarding the soil suitable for the cultivation of the mulberry, it was generally considered most desirable to plant in a sandy loamy soil, but at St. Helena he had been surprised to observe splendid specimens of mulberries growing on a very different soil, and indeed he took it as a fact that under most circumstances any soil moderately rich would be sufficient for the purpose. As far as his own experience went with regard to rearing the mulberry, the most preferable plan was by cuttings; the best period of taking the cuttings from the tree being from the latter end of March till the beginning of August. The cuttings should, generally speaking, be about the thickness of a penholder, ten or twelve inches long, and bent at the ends, so that the bottom might lie horizontally in the bed prepared, and only one bud should be allowed to appear above the ground. In planting, if labor were available, it would be best to trench the ground to the depth to which the parent tree had penetrated; but if not, holes should be made three or four feet square, the trees planted in these holes, and then the grower could wait for an opportune time for turning up the soil around them. The cuttings should be planted about ten inches apart; but when they were replanted they should be placed in rows fifteen feet apart, with a distance of about ten feet between each tree. The trees should not be allowed to grow beyond nine or ten feet, although the Italians did not approve even of this height; but in this climate if the trees were merely the height of hedges, the consequence would be a crop of small leaves. It might be asked how would he deal with the weeds (the cost of clearing which would be very great), and his reply was to put something else in their stead. He had tried lucerne among the trees, and had found it did not in the least damage the mulberry, but, on the contrary, performed the necessary work of keeping open the soil round the trees. The weight of the leaves was an essential consideration as regarded the profit to be derived, and he had found the average yield 20 to 25 lbs. per tree, which was very satisfactory. He now approached the subject of the growth of the worm, and one of the first considerations under this head was—where to place the worm? In the elaborate treatises on Italian and French magnaneries, we found drawings of expensive and elaborate buildings for this purpose, but in contradiction to this it must be remembered that in those countries the cultivation was chiefly carried on by the peasant population, who had no magnaneries, and placed their worms wherever they could—on tables, shelves, floors, &c., and he could hardly understand the discrepancy. At all events here, the only necessity, as far as his experience went, was to keep the silk shed dry and keep the vermin out, with plenty of provision for ventilation. He minutely explained the construction of the silk shed he had built at his magnanerie. The frames for the worms were suspended from the tie-beams, small cups filled with kerosine being used at the junction, effectually preventing the invasion of ants. Instead of iron wire being used on the upper part of the building for ventilation he had employed mosquito-netting. The floor was a solid earthen one, sufficiently rammed down to prevent the penetration of lizards; while a sufficient supply of cats was necessary to keep off rats and mice. He mentioned also that he had found snakes to be deadly enemies to the worms. Each frame contained three or four slidings for the reception of the worms, the bottoms being of mosquito netto allow the *excreta* to fall below on another sliding placed for the purpose. After explaining all the apparatus he employed, the lecturer said he had found the worms to be principally derived from the Chinese and Japanese varieties, breeding some once, some twice, and others thrice a year, and (notwithstanding the opinions of Italian producers) he had found those breeding thrice quite as good as those producing only once in the year. He had found that in their earlier stages the worms ate but sparingly, but in the last stage, when grown to maturity, it was quite astonishing what voracity they displayed. The best worms at present in existence were, he considered, the finest of the Italian breeds, and he had been very anxious to obtain some of these. He had applied to Mr. Palmer on the subject, and the late Government had addressed Earl Kimberley, the result being that after considerable delay a reply was received that on application the Italian Government establishment at Padua were about preparing samples of the finest species to be sent to Queensland. Although this was in 1872, he had since heard nothing on the subject, and he was unfortunately thus enabled to add another example to the art of "how not to do it." He heard to-day, however, from Mr. Bernays that Mr. Daintree (who had been very earnest in the matter) with Sir Daniel Cooper hoped next season to send out some grain from the famous establishment of M. Roland. And now, as regarded the value of the silk industry, he found that they were offered for cocoons on an average from 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per lb., while the value of the produce of this was estimated at from 32s. 6d. to 35s. 6d. per lb. This set him to consider whether the winding could not be done in the colony, and although it would almost appear from description that silkwinders must be endowed with an almost divine inspiration for the work, yet nothing could induce him to believe that what could be done by Italians could not also, after instructive practice, be performed by the British race; and, at all events, he was at once about to make the experiment by fitting up a winding machine. He had entered into calculations regarding the value of this industry, and the result was that when a plantation had reached maturity—say in five years, the producer, provided he had planted lucerne or something similar among the trees, could fairly reckon on a gross profit of 4s. per lb., or £37 per acre, while, if he went into winding, the profit must reach £75 per acre; with the cocoons alone a profit of £25 per acre could be counted upon. The profits on the production of silk grain were, besides, enormous, indeed, almost incredible. If grain could be sent to the old country from these colonies in health and fit for use, from £100 to £150 per acre might be expected, although Mrs. Bladen Neill had stated the profit at even £300 per acre. These were individual considerations, but when we came to the question of the value of the silk industry to the colony at large we found in the first place the large demand for the commodity. Again, any small farmer equally with a large capitalist could go into the growth of silk with safety, as he need not occupy any of his cultivated land for the purpose, but could plant the mulberry trees along the denominations, three-rail fences, while the production would give employment to his family for some months in the year, with a profit which could not otherwise be derived. Although the pursuit required perseverance and punctuality, there was nothing connected with it which could not be done by girls or boys under proper supervision, the work entailing little physical labor. And would not this point be considered of some importance when we took into consideration the few openings outside manual labor for females in a colony such as this. Three or four of a family could attend to the production of five ounces of grain (as he knew by experience), and thus earn for themselves £30 in six weeks by selling the cocoons alone. But supposing 750 trees were planted around the fences, with a successful crop, a few children with an intelligent person to superintend them, could earn £50 or £60 in a few months, while, if a small winding machine were employed, the profit must be much greater. Looking at the industry, however, on the larger scale of an export of the colony in the next ten years, taking the natural increase we might export 500 tons of silk, which would represent something like a million and a half sterling, while the production of this would afford employment to some 50,000 persons, not including indirect accessories. For this would be required 11,200 acres of land and 5,600,000 trees. It might be said the idea was not practicable, but in California the industry was begun only some five years ago, and now that country possessed over 20,000,000 trees. It might be urged also that the demand would be affected, but when they considered that the actual value of the raw silk produced in Europe was valued at thirty millions sterling, the quantity would not be much affected, regarding besides the increase of population, wealth, and luxury. He thought it would be very great folly to neglect encouraging such an industry as this; and although they might think him too sanguine in the portrayal of the results he had stated, it must be recollected that the whole foundation of the enormous wool-producing industry of Australia sprang from one ram and five ewes of Captain Macarthur's seventy years ago. (Applause.) Mr. Coote concluded by expressing his conviction that if this industry were pursued with industry, patience, and spirit, it could not fail to tend greatly to the progress of the colony, and the prosperity and happiness of many families who would be afforded the means of profitable employment. (Loud applause.)

THE MARRIAGE LAW IN ITALY.

The proposed change in the marriage law, now under discussion in the Italian Parliament, has aroused violent opposition among the priests. Already a protest from the Lombard bishops has been forwarded to the King, and the clerical organs hint that even if the change should be effected, the clergy will refuse to recognise the force of the enactment. Considering the present state of the law upon the subject of marriage, this opposition of the clergy would seem to be perverse and inconsistent. Already the civil contract is required before the marriage is considered completely valid, and the proposed change is merely intended to ensure that this civil contract should not be neglected. With this purpose in view, the Legislature forbids any priest to solemnise a marriage without the production of a copy of the civil contract duly signed. At present the number of invalid marriages in Italy is very large, and a writer in the *Corriere di Milano*, in discussing the subject, estimates that a total of more than 120,000 invalid marriages have taken place since 1866. It might be thought that it was scarcely in the interests of the Church to support a system which must inevitably lessen the respect felt for its formalities, and the confusion caused by the existing condition of the law certainly does not benefit society.—*Globe.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MAY 13TH, EVENING.

New Patna, $570 opening rate, closing $575, cash, steady; New Benares, $555, opening rate, closing $560, cash; Old Patna, $630 to $632½, cash, in small demand. Estimated Exports and deliveries of Bengal drug from 9th to 13th April, 1874:—950 chests Patna, and 175 chests Benares; total 1,125 chests. Estimated Stocks of Bengal drug 13th May, at 6 p.m.:—1,900 chests Patna, and 225 chests Benares; total 2,125 chests. No change in Malwa; unsold Stock 650 chests.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand, ... 4/3⅜
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, 4/3⅝
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/4⅜
Credits, at 6 months' sight...... 4/4½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight 4/5
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 226
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 226
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight 72¾
Private, 30 days' sight 73¼

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—36 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares —$65 per share premium.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,800 per share.
China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 102 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company.—$203 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$505 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$134 per share.
Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$124 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—40 per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—12 per cent. premium.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 110 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$50 per cent. discount.
Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—$94 per cent. discount.

SALES ON MAY 13th, 1874.

As reported by Chinese.

Fishmaw, 1 package, at $122.00, by Ying-chong to travelling trader.
Seaweed, (cuttings), 100 cases, at $3.20, by Ying-chong to travelling trader.
White Alum, 100 piculs, at $1.49, by Chew-foong to travelling trader.
Saigon Cotton Seeds, 300 bags, at $5.00, by Hop-hing to travelling trader.
American Flour, 50lbs., 300 bags, at $1.40, by Kwong-wah-yuen to travelling trader.
Vermicelli, 30 bags, at $6.60, by Kwong-wing-shing to travelling trader.
White Wax, 2 pieces, at $53.60, by Wing-shing-shun to travelling trader.
Mushrooms, 10 cases, at $41.00, by Chun-chong-wing to travelling trader.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED.
LONDON	Osaka	R. Lowe	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Fiery Cross	Souters	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY	Burton Stather	Curphin	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Oracle	Erquiaga	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Windward	Stannard	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Horatio Sprague	S. K. Small	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Marmion	Boyd		Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Augustina	Barvier		Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Nightingale	Cutter		Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Lord of the Isles (str.)	J. Dowdie	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	On 21st inst., at 4 P.M.
Do. via YOKOHAMA	Alaska (str.)			P. M. S. S. Co.	On 27th inst., at 3 P.M.
Do. Do.	Vancouver (str.)	Shaw	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	On 16th inst., at 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, &c.	Legislator (str.)		Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On 16th inst., at noon.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Tigre (str.)	Lecointre		Messageries Maritimes	On 16th inst., at noon.
SHANGHAI	Nestor (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 19th inst.
FOOCHOW	Cheops (str.)	Jarman	Hongkong	Gilman & Co.	On or about 15th inst.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Douglas (str.)	Burnie		Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Quick despatch.
SWATOW AND AMOY	Leonor (str.)	Echanique	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at 11 A.M.
AMOY, TAKAO, & TAIWAN	Washi	Withers		Birley & Co.	On or about 15th inst.

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Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

NOW READY.

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For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

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AFTER this date, the Brokerage allowed by this Company on the Premia on RISKS to ports west of Singapore, will be Ten per cent. (10 %) only; on ALL OTHER INSURANCES a Brokerage of Thirty-three and One-third per cent. (33⅓ %) on the Premia will be allowed, as heretofore.
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Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months } ½ do. do.
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tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

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THE Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Company's Chartered Steamship "LEGISLATOR" will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 16th inst., at noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
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12d 691 Hongkong, 5th May, 1874.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.
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"DOUGLAS,"
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tf 737 Hongkong, 11th May, 1874.

FOR FOOCHOW *Direct.*
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Stephen Jurman, R.N.R., Commander, will be despatched as above on or about the 15th inst.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
7d 724 Hongkong, 9th May, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE British Steamship
"LORD OF THE ISLES,"
Captain Joseph Dowdie, will load here for the above Port, and will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 P.M.
The Steamer has superior accommodation for First-class Passengers.
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Captain Boyd, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
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(late *William Ross*,) Captain Barvier, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
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FOR NEW YORK.
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"FIERY CROSS,"
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For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 699 Hongkong, 6th May, 1874.

FOR LONDON.
THE 17 years A 1 British Bark
"OSAKA,"
Captain R. Lowe, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch.
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VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 700 Hongkong, 6th May, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE A 1 American Barque
"HORATIO SPRAGUE,"
Captain S. K. Small, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 663 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
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FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.
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ROZARIO & Co.
tf 582 Hongkong, 17th April, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
(*To follow the American Ship "Malay."*)
THE A 1 Clipper Ship
"ORACLE,"
Erquiaga, Master, will have early despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 575 Hongkong, 16th April, 1874.

THE A 1 French Barque, "BOREAL," leaving Saigon about 15th June next, for Montevideo or Buenos Ayres, has room for about 100 tons Light Freight.
Apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
641 Hongkong, 27th April, 1874.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS.
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS.
No. 1, *Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,*
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.
tf 387 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,
F. PEIL,
tf 1671 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

NOW READY.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ... $1.50
Neatly Bound... ... ... $2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

成 煤 記 榮
WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 1348 Hongkong, 16th August, 1873.

Vessels on the Berth.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON SATURDAY, the 16th May, 1874, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*TIGRE*," Commandant LECOINTRE, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon, cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 15th May, 1874. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1874.

THE CHINA TRANS-PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

THE Company's Steamer
"VANCOUVER,"
2,800 tons Register, Captain SHAW, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 P.M., for SAN FRANCISCO, via YOKOHAMA, taking Passengers, Mails, and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to San Francisco, and Principal Cities in the United States, Canada, and Europe, via Overland Railroad and Atlantic lines of Steamers.

Passage Tickets are now issued at the following reduced rates:—

From HONGKONG to YOKOHAMA, Cabin,	$75.00
From HONGKONG to YOKOHAMA and return, Cabin,	$120.00
From HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO, Cabin,	$250.00
From HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO and return, Cabin,	$400.00
From HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO, Steerage,	$100.00
From HONGKONG to PORTLAND (Me.,) BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, and BALTIMORE, 1st Class,	$365.00
From HONGKONG to LIVERPOOL, 1st Class,	$440.00
From HONGKONG to PARIS, 1st Class,	$465.00

At New York, Passengers have a selection of various lines of Steamers to Europe.

This Steamer has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars, as to Passage or Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
8d 727 Hongkong, 9th May, 1874.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA, TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S. S. "*ALASKA*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, Mails, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, VIA PANAMA.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about the same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York and Aspinwall, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France, and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 26th instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. of the same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.
G. B. EMORY,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, May 13th, 1874.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
TO
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH
AND
H.E. THE GOVERNOR,
BEG to announce that they have just received a Choice Assortment of PERFUMERY and TOILET REQUISITES.
tf 976 Hongkong, 19th June, 1873.

NOTICE.

STEAMERS leaving this port requiring COAL, can obtain it from the Undersigned.
W. G. HALE & Co.,
Saigon.
tf 1561 16th September, 1873.

BROWN, JONES & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS, &c.,
OFFICE—No. 9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
Memorial Stones and Monuments erected.
tf 137 Hongkong, 21st January, 1873.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

THE above Granite-floored DOCK has lately been LENGTHENED to 400 *feet* over all, and is now capable of receiving vessels up to 380 feet on the keel. The breadth of the Dock at the bottom is 40 feet, at the top 80 feet, and the width at the entrance is 56 feet. Depth of water on the sill 18 feet at average neap, and 17 feet at average spring tides.

The Dock has a Caisson Gate, and is pumped out by steam.

A new FOUNDRY for large iron and brass castings has recently been added.

The Machine Shop contains a 12-inch Screw Cutting Gap-lathe, Small Lathes, Drilling and Screwing Machines, Steam Saw Mill, Large Smithy, &c., &c.

Dry Godowns are on the premises, available for stowage of cargo, &c.

A large stock of Timber, Metal, and other Dock-yard Material always on hand.

Vessels docked for examination, remetalled, repaired, repairs also done in harbour; and iron ships and steamers cleaned and painted, at moderate charges. Particulars can be obtained at the Dock, or on application to the undersigned.

The Steam Tug *Woosung* is in thorough working order, and is available at all times to tow vessels to or from sea, at reasonable rates.
JOHN FORSTER & Co.
tf 1039 Foochow, 18th June, 1873.

NOTICE.

IN Order to meet the wishes of the Native Community, the Chinese Issue of this Paper has been, from the commencement of the China New Year, issued DAILY instead of on alternate days as before.

The Paper has been Established for nearly Twenty Years, and is, as to Editorial Management, under the Direction of a Well Educated Chinese Gentleman; gives reliable commercial and general information, and has the same position with the Native Community as to Advertisements and News as the English *Daily Press* with the Foreign Community. The Charge for Advertisements will be as heretofore.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close.

For Shanghai.—Per *Yung Ching*, to-day, the 14th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Swatow and Amoy.—Per *Leonor*, to-morrow, the 15th instant, at 10.30 A.M.

For Singapore, Batavia, Somerset, Cleverland Bay, Bowen, Keppel Bay, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.—Per *Legislator*, on Saturday, the 16th instant, at 11 A.M.

For Yokohama and San Francisco.—Per *Vancouver*, on Saturday, the 16th inst., at 3.30 P.M.

MAILS BY THE "*FRENCH PACKET*."

The French Mail Packet "*TIGRE*" will be dispatched on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at noon, with the Mails—

To and through the United Kingdom *via Marseilles*; to France and other Continental States (in a closed mail to France), to Saigon, Singapore, Galle, Australia and New Zealand, Aden, Seychelles, Reunion and Mauritius, Suez and Alexandria.

The Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Newspapers, Books, &c., until 11 A.M. on the 16th instant, after which no Letters can be received.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 15th instant.

Letters for Registration will be received until 10 A.M. on the 16th instant.
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1874.

It is hereby notified for general information that henceforward the Postage on Letters addressed to Russia, when marked to be forwarded viâ Southampton, will be reduced to 40 cents per half-ounce.
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster-General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 18th September, 1872.

It is hereby notified that henceforward the postage on letters addressed to Norway, when forwarded viâ Southampton, will be 34 cents per half-ounce, prepayment optional. Unpaid letters will be subject to an additional charge on delivery.
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1873.

It is hereby notified that henceforward the postage on letters addressed to Denmark, when forwarded viâ Southampton, will be 28 cents per half-ounce, prepayment optional. Unpaid letters will be subject to an additional charge on delivery.
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1873.

The Post Office of Victoria (Australia) having given notice to the General Post Office in London that articles of Jewellery received in that Colony are chargeable with Customs Duties, the undersigned considers it necessary to make this Regulation known to the Public, and to state that any letters or packets containing such articles sent through the Post are liable, with their contents, to be forfeited.
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1873.

It is hereby notified for general information that on and after the 1st August next, the Commission chargeable on Money Orders issued upon the United Kingdom at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama will be as follows, viz.:—
On sums not exceeding £2..........18 cents.
Above £2 and not exceeding £5...36 "
Above £5 and not exceeding £7...54 "
Above £7 and not exceeding £10..72 "
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 15th July, 1870.

It is hereby notified that the rates of postage chargeable henceforth on *Letters* addressed to the United Kingdom, and to places beyond the United Kingdom, when forwarded by French Packet, will be the same as those chargeable on Letters forwarded by British Packet viâ Brindisi.
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 29th April, 1872.

It is hereby notified that the postage chargeable upon *Paid* Letters addressed to France will henceforward be 12 cents per quarter ounce when forwarded by French Mail Packet, and 18 cents per quarter ounce when forwarded by British Mail Packet.
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 20th December, 1871.

It is hereby notified for general information, that the Postage on Letters addressed to Norway, when forwarded *via Southampton*, will henceforward be 36 cents for each half ounce, which may either be paid in advance, or it may be left to be collected on delivery of the Letters. Unpaid Letters will be subject to an additional charge on delivery.
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1870.

It is hereby notified that henceforward the postage on letters addressed to Newfoundland, which must be paid in advance, will be as follows, viz.:—
When forwarded viâ Brindisi.............. } 34 cents each ½-ounce.
When forwarded viâ Marseilles........... } 34 " " "
When forwarded viâ Southampton......... } 28 " " "
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1873.

It is hereby notified for general information that, the Postage (which must be paid in advanced) upon letters addressed to Prince Edward Island, will henceforward be as follows, viz.:—
When forwarded viâ Brindisi..........42 cents each half-ounce.
When forwarded viâ Marseilles..........36 cents each half-ounce.
When forwarded viâ Southampton......28 cents each half-ounce.
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 28th July, 1870.

Arrangements having been made under which Mails for London arriving at Suez from China by Private Ships will be forwarded to destination viâ Brindisi, it is hereby notified that the rates of postage, *which must be paid in advance*, on correspondence addressed to the United Kingdom so forwarded, will be as follows, viz.:—
For Letters..............24 cents per half ounce.
For Newspapers........8 " each.
For Books and Patterns.... { not exceeding 1 ounce 4 cents. / " 2 " 6 " / " 4 " 12 " / every additional 4 " 12 " }
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 20th December, 1871.

It is hereby notified that henceforward the rates of postage which must be paid in advance, chargeable on Packets of printed papers or patterns of light weight sent from Hongkong to the United Kingdom by the United States. Packets via San Francisco, will be as follows viz:—
For a packet not exceeding 1 ounce in weight.............................. 2 cents
For a packet above 1 ounce not exceeding 2 ounces........................ 4 "
For a packet above 2 ounces not exceeding 4 ounces...................... 8 "
and eight cents for every additional four ounces.
These rates apply to Printed Circulars, Price Lists, Market Reports, and all printed papers other than Newspapers, as well as to Books and Trade Patterns or Samples.
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 12th April, 1870.

Extracts.

PATIENCE DOW.

Home from the mill came Patience Dow;
She did not smile, she would not talk;
And now she was all tears, and now,
As fierce as is a captive hawk,
Unmindful of her faded gown,
She sat with folded hands all day,
Her long hair falling tangled down,
Her sad eyes gazing far away,
Where, past the fields, a silver line,
She saw the distant river shine.
But, when she thought herself alone,
One night, they heard her muttering low,
In such a chill, despairing tone,
It seemed the east wind's sullen moan:
"Ah me! the days, they move so slow!
I care not if they're fair or foul;
They creep along—I know not how;
I only know he loved me once—
He does not love me now!"

One morning, vacant was her room;
And, in the clover wet with dew,
A narrow line of broken bloom
Showed some one had been passing through;
And, following the track, it led,
Across a field of summer grain,
Out where the thorny blackberries shed
Their blossoms in the narrow lane,
Down which the cattle went to drink
In summer, from the river's brink.
"The river!" Hope within them sank;
The fatal thought that drew her there
They knew, before, among the rank,
White-blossomed weeds upon the bank,
They found the shawl she used to wear,
And on it pinned a little note:
"Oh, blame me not!" it read, "for when
I once am free, my soul will float
To him! He cannot leave me then!
I know not if 'tis right or wrong—
I go from life—I care not how;
I only know he loved me once—
He does not love me now!"

In the farm graveyard, 'neath the black,
Funeral pine-trees on the hill,
The poor, worn form the stream gave back
They laid in slumber, cold and still.
Her secret slept with her; none knew
Whose fickle smile had left the pain
That cursed her life, to one thought true,
Her vision-haunted, wandering brain.
Secure from all, hid safe from blame,
In life and death had kept his name.
Yet, often, with a thrill of fear,
Her mother, as she lies awake
At night, will fancy she can hear
A voice, whose tone is like the drear,
Low sound the graveyard pine-trees make:
"I know not if 'tis right or wrong—
I go from life—I care not how;
I only know he loved me once—
He does not love me now!"

MARIAN DOUGLAS.

—*Atlantic Monthly.*

SETTLING OUT OF COURT.

An odd story comes to me on good authority from the Westminster County Court. It appears that a couple of laboring men had a dispute before the Court, and after hearing a portion of it, the learned Judge suggested that it was a case that might be settled out of Court. He was about to adjourn for lunch, and in the meantime the parties had better try what they could do. They retired, and seeking as private a place as they could find, stripped and "set to" for several rounds in the good old P.R. style, believing they were obeying the injunction of the Judge to "settle" their dispute out of Court. On the Court resuming the parties reappeared, when His Honor enquired whether they had settled their difference. "Oh, yes, your honor," was the answer. "Why, you have been fighting," said the Judge, observing the ruffled appearance of the parties. "Yes, Sir, you told us to settle it," was the answer, "and we have had it out." "Dear me," said the Judge, "you completely misunderstood me. I feel as if I had been a party to a breach of the law. Go away now, and don't settle any more disputes in that manner." His Honor's view of the case was right; but wouldn't a properly-appointed ring in the rear of the Court, for the accommodation of pugnacious suitors, often lead to the settlement of disputes in a manner consonant with the interests of justice?—*South London Press.*

ACTRESSES.

It would be difficult to say from what classes of society actresses are drawn. Nearly all contribute their quota. There are now upon the board in this city several who are ladies both by birth and position, who, by the way, are unanimous in declaring that had they known what was before them they would never have dreamed of going upon the stage. The large number, however, have risen from the middle class and lower ranks. The theatrical, no less than every other career, requires study. The more general knowledge an actress possesses the better, and the more likely she is to well interpret the characters given her for delineation. Perhaps the greatest disadvantage under which a lady labours when entering upon a theatrical life is the necessity it imposes of withdrawing from society. Manifestly it is impossible to attend rehearsal during the day and act every evening without renouncing all parties and social gatherings. Nor is the situation much altered when a play is enjoying a lengthy "run" and the rehearsals are dispensed with. No well-known actress can appear in public without attracting an unpleasant amount of notice, and for this reason, as well as for the lack of time, they are rarely seen in the streets. Sunday is the only day unoccupied by work, and if one goes to church in the morning, she generally uses the remainder as a time for gaining the much-needed rest.

A popular idea prevails, chiefly obtained from novels, that immediately upon the fall of the curtain, actresses proceed to some restaurant, where a most brilliant supper ensues, amid much consumption of wine and wit. At one time only was even an approximation to this correct. When the opera bouffe was in Fourteenth-street, some three or four years ago, adjournment used to be had to a neighbouring café, where sometimes daylight would find the supper still continuing. But this was the resort of but a small portion of the chorus girls, the greater number going home as is the usual custom. The practice was confined entirely to the opera bouffe company, and flourished only during the growth of that rare exotic. Men who would scorn an untruth, for some strange reason, feel themselves at liberty to repeat or magnify any slander provided its object is an actress. And very many professedly pious folks are only too ready to give credence to whatever they hear concerning the theatre if it be sufficiently scandalous. On a moment's consideration, all these stories would seem *à priori* impossible. Dissipation of any kind shatters the nerves and hurts the health. It is too expensive a luxury for those whose livelihood depends upon being always in good condition. Moreover, if one recalls public scandals he will find the proportion of actresses therein figuring the smallest possible. Ballet girls are the worst sufferers from this species of careless talking, to give it no worse designation. Dancing is by many supposed to be the most evil of all courses, leading naturally to debauchery. It hardly needs much acquaintance with anatomy to learn that when a woman has been going through a violent muscular exercise for several hours her sole desire is to rest as speedily as possible. Besides, to dance well the body must be in perfect condition—healthy and sound to the last degree. So far from dancers liking the city and its excitements, they retire to the country on each opportunity, as do twin sisters, as good as they are beautiful, now dancing at one of the theatres, who own a farm in New Jersey, where they pass every summer.

Another popular error is that of actresses' wealth. They are generally believed to be in receipt of enormous incomes, which they spend with scarcely commendable regularity, lavishing its largest share upon the adornment of their persons.

Few of the salaries are sufficiently large to admit of any very liberal expenditure. In stock companies where the people are engaged by the season, they will range from thirty to eighty and occasionally one hundred dollars a week, though the latter figure is rarely reached, and the approximation to the former more common. Opera-singers ask and take whatever they can get, frequently, when the season has been disastrous to the manager, moderating their terms on the principle of a bird in the hand being worth two in the bush of promises. It is impossible to give any scale of prices, since they are constantly changed, influenced about equally by the standing of the theatre, the state of its treasury and the reputation of the actress. Dancers fare a little better, though one may well doubt if they do not deserve reward for the toil they nightly undergo. The figurantes—they who merely stand about the stage—are valued at a dollar a piece for each performance; the ballet ranges from $18 to $40 a week and the premier from $75 to $250 in gold per week. That these salaries do not allow of most luxurious living no argument is required to show. Several would appear large were it not for the thought that during much of the year the actors are compelled to be idle, while life must be maintained all the same.

Nearly all the actresses, with hardly more than two or three exceptions, live in the most retired, quiet manner possible. Renting rooms in some respectable, but unfashionable street, they there pass what hours are not devoted to the public.

As a class, actresses form the hardest working, and, considering ability, one of the poorest paid of all. Likewise, as a class, they are industrious, patient, honest and good. Many who decry them would be surprised to know how frequently is a whole family dependent upon the exertions of one woman, and in nearly all cases the burden is borne nobly, with no word of complaint.—*New York Graphic.*

THE FANTEES AND THE BAGPIPES.

A soldier of the 42nd Highlanders writes: "We were the objects of great curiosity on the part of the Fantees (natives of this bit of the country), who hung round the camp all day in crowds, and numbers of whom had followed us from a large village, through which we passed just as the sun was rising, our pipers making the whole street ring with the tune of 'Hey Johnnie Cope,' which they struck up just as we entered the village; the whole place was in an uproar at once, the people rushing out of their huts in the utmost consternation, evidently thinking the Ashantees were on them. The pipes were something new; bugles they had heard something of, but bagpipes were unknown instruments of warfare to them. As soon as they realized that it was not their dreaded foes who were present, they began to approach cautiously, but catching sight of the pipers, who still adhere to the garb of old Gaul, in defiance of War Office regulations, a fresh stampede took place to the intense amusement of our men; nor did the boldest of them venture to come near until the rear of the detachment was clear of the village. By the time, however, that we reached our halting-place, we were surrounded by a considerable crowd, the pipers still forming the attraction, the natives evidently looking upon these as officers or dignitaries of the very highest importance, and the pipes themselves as some kind of mysterious instrument by which the enemy is to be vanquished. So far, indeed, did their respect for these personages carry them, that a war dance in their honour was got up, and carried on with great vigour, to the evident disgust of big Duncan, our pipe-major, who wanted to know what he was made a peep-show of for, and if they had never seen a —iltie before."

REMARKABLE ESCAPE OF CUBAN REFUGEES.

A Cuban gentleman, who recently arrived in New York, furnishes the following account of his escape from the hands of the Spaniards in the city of Havana. In the month of February he was drafted into the army under the new Conscription Law, and, together with some 300 others, all Cubans, was confined in the barracks known as the Cuartel de la Fuerza, in the Plaza de Armas, in the city of Havana. Within a few days they were to be sent to the front to fight against their fellow countrymen, and although the chances were desperate, some of them determined to effect their escape. In order to gain communication with their friends outside, they began to study the dispositions of the sentinels who were put over them. Among these was one who was fond of his *aguadiente*, and the conspirators gave him many little presents to buy liquor to secure his favour. They began by asking him to let two or three go out at a time for a walk, and were always prompt in their return at the hour agreed upon. Then they spoke to a Catalan about getting away from the island. At last they learned that on a certain day a steamer would sail for a port in the United States, and the Catalan agreed to put them on board. At 8 o'clock that night the favourite sentinel was on post, and they asked permission to take an airing. It was granted, and thirteen of them were allowed to pass out, under a promise to return at 10 o'clock, in time for roll call. As soon as they found themselves in the street each went to his home. Then, according to appointment, they met the Catalan in a coffee-house. He conveyed them, in parties of three and four at a time, to the steamer. When they were all on board they paid him what they had agreed upon, $125 in currency each. The Captain of the steamer then informed them that as he was exposed to a fine of $500 for every passenger found on board without a passport, he would have to charge them $68 in gold apiece, and that they would have to promise to submit to any precautionary measure he should see fit to adopt. This they agreed to, and the captain then said, "Now, gentlemen, you will have to get into barrels, and be headed up and put with the rest of the cargo." Thirteen flour barrels, filled with oranges, were then emptied, and the Cubans got into them; the heads of the barrels were then replaced and secured, and they were then put in tiers with many other barrels of oranges on top of them. One poor refugee was too fat, and could not squeeze himself into the barrel. This unfortunate had to go ashore, as the captain was afraid to carry him in any other way. The hold of the vessel was suffocatingly hot, and the wretched passengers suffered untold tortures in the barrels. They were stowed away at twelve o'clock, and the steamer did not leave until four. Every little while the captain would go into the hold and say, "We'll start in a few minutes now," but for four hours did the torture last. One of them called out from his barrel that he could not bear it, and that he must be let out. The others adjured him to hold his peace, as their safety depended on his fortitude. He consented to make a new effort, and to try to stand it a little longer. While they were anxiously awaiting the sailing of the vessel they heard the police officers came on board. They went down into the hold of the vessel, and carefully searched every nook and corner for stowaways. They opened several barrels, but finding nothing but oranges, at last came to the conclusion that all was right, and went ashore. When the vessel got outside of "the Morro," the refugees were released, more dead than alive. Some of them were so badly cramped that they could not assume an erect position for many days afterwards. For obvious reasons the names of the refugees, nor the name and date of the sailing of the steamer, are not given.

IMPULSIVE PEOPLE.

No people are more to be pitied, and none are more harshly judged, than those who to natural impulsiveness add limited means, a good heart, and that kind of instinctive unselfishness which never takes count of the difficulties or disagreeables standing in the way of kind actions—zeal for others dwarfing consideration for themselves, and imagination going the same way. In their honest desire to help where help is needed, they are always offering more than they can give, and undertaking more than they can make good. Being people of a lively imagination, they sink the details in the result, and overlook the obstacles standing between them and the fulfilment of their generous desires. They fancy they can clear a mountain at a leap, and ford a sea as if it were a millpond, but when they come to measure the height of those inaccessible-looking crags, when they see how the waves are breaking against their frail boat, they then have to draw back and say that the thing is beyond them. On which, they are accused of half-heartedness, unreliability, unfriendliness; they are turncoats and deserters; men of words and not of deeds—whereof the latest stage is "sudden death, and death indeed!" They blow hot and cold, and are the reeds which, leant on, break and pierce the hand of the leaner. No one remembers how ardent and how true was the kindly impulse which placed goods and service at the feet of the one in need; how desire ran before power, and how "cannot" has been forced to wait upon "I would." Had the thing been possible with only an ordinary amount of self-sacrifice, it would have been done; but when it came to the sacrifice it may be more than the thing was relatively worth, and of more than the friend could afford, then the merest instinct of self-preservation, backed by the dictates of common sense, stepped in. The offer, which was to give one a few hours' pleasure at the cost of days of damage and weeks of pinching or pressure to the other, is withdrawn—vituperation, the loss of the warmest strain of friendship, and the casting of scornful proverbs notwithstanding. And in general the withdrawal is the right thing.

It is impossible for some people to see or hear of distress in any form without longing to relieve it. And from longing to offering it is only the passage of a breath. Is a friend ill? "Let me sit up with him tonight." Willingly. Your sitting up tonight will give ease and a good spell of rest to the tired watchers, and save the substitute standing reluctantly in the gap. Let us state, however, that the substitute is a stout and sturdy well-conditioned person who has the strength of a man and can bear any amount of fatigue without failing; or may be a person of leisure, with nothing on earth to do but amuse herself and bury her hours with as much enjoyment and little ennui as is compatible with propriety. If she watches through the night she can sleep through the day, and by six o'clock next evening will be as blithe as a bird and as fresh as a daisy. You, on the contrary, are a frail fatigued little woman with a large family and the affliction of neuralgia. Every hour of your day is occupied with work that can neither be delegated nor laid aside. You have your lessons to give, your article to write, your part to study, even your puddings to make and your children's mouths to feed generally. But you are a warm-hearted impulsive little woman, worn-out atom as you are, and you offer great things out of your great soul which when searched for are not to be found within the compass of your small body. Your husband, who is not impulsive, and whose idea of masculine duty includes taking care of you, even against your will, laughs you and your Quixotic offer to scorn when he hears of it. He will have none of this folly, he says trenchantly; you have enough to do with your own affairs, and he will not suffer you to add your neighbour's load to your own. Forthwith your sick friend's household is informed that you are a defaulter, and that the well-constituted substitute must take your place; that you cannot receive the children; that you cannot do this or do that as you had offered—when you came to consider it your strength was not sufficient, and your husband would not allow it. From that hour you have lost your standing among them, and are ranked with those who make grand professions, then throw over the wretched dupes who trust to them, and at the eleventh hour back out of the agreement.

Nothing can be a more untrue way of putting it. You neither offered for brag nor drew back for selfishness. The first was honest sympathy, and the second incapacity; and the sole fault you committed was letting your kindly impulse run away with your judgment, and your desire to be of use obscure your power of calculation.

These are kindly impulses dealing with insufficient working power, consequently always sharing the fate of Icarus and coming to the ground because of defective "attachments." And of the two, the people who offer and cannot fulfil, and the people who trust in that offer and are disappointed, we confess we pity the former the more—always presupposing absolute sincerity and the simplicity of desire. They must suffer divers torments, of which the humiliating confession that they have grossly miscalculated their resources on the one hand, and the pain of having still to see the sorrow, the misery, the privation they have started forward to alleviate on the other, are about equal in grievous intensity. Both together, they may be certainly taken to outweigh the annoyance of having to go on again, after we had thought to have made a pleasant little halt in the wearisome journey of disaster—of having to carry one's heavy burden unrelieved, after we had hoped to have shifted it for a spell to friendly shoulders voluntarily offered for the porterage. Doubtless this annoyance, this disappointment, is bad to bear; and for that reason the impulsive should be more careful than they are to restrain their flights of charitable fancy, and be less prodigal of their offers of rich and loving help grounded on desire and not on power. It is ill asking a hungry man to a naked board, but all the goodwill in the world will not cover it with food when there is no food in the cupboard. It would have been substantially kinder, then, to have left the poor famished creature to the elastic mercy of chance than to bring him as you have into a barren certainty, though backed by the most luxuriant setting of benevolent intentions. Benevolent intentions are like the fine words offered in lieu of butter when parsnips abound; and the Barmecide who gave a feast quenched no thirst and satisfied no hunger for all his verbal array of sparkling wines and luscious food.

If impulses of loving generosity are apt to come to grief, the impulses of unfriendly wrath are still more sure to find evil issues. It is strange how often an unkind impulse proves itself untrue. The suspicious fear, the passionate denunciation, the vague abhorrence, if acted on are almost certain to be found wrong before the thing is done with, and many an impulsive hater, hitting hard, and thinking he or she is hitting righteously, has had cause to regret to the last day of life the incautious acceptance of belief as truth, and the unfriendly "sincerity" which gave utterance to the same. Without being sentimental or sickly, there is no question the more generous the judgment the more likely it is to be true, and the fewer the hard words we have uttered the less we shall have wherewith to reproach ourselves when we come to measure the amount of unmerited mischief we have done our fellow-men. Undoubtedly, the less we yield to unfriendly impulses, the more safely we shall walk and the more surely we shall be right.—*Queen.*

The Boston *Churchman* fears the manner and acts of the women in Ohio may make prayer contemptible in people's eyes.

Insurances.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15% for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

Insurances.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire in the above Company at current rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co., *Agents, Royal Insurance Company.*

tf 1617 Hongkong, 1st October, 1873.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20% allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 13th May, 1874.

COTTON GOODS.		
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 a 24	per picul	$107.00 a $113.00
,, ,, 28 a 32	,,	115.00 a 122.00
,, ,, 38 a 42	,,	132.00 a 150.00
Grey Shirtings, 7 a 7¼ lbs	per piece	$1.93 a 2.00
,, 8 a 8¼ lbs	,,	2.25 a 2.40
,, 9 a 10 lbs	,,	2.75 a 3.25
White Shirtings, 56 a 60 reed.	,,	2.35 a 2.50
,, 64 a 66	,,	2.60 a 2.75
,, 68 a 80	,,	2.85 a 3.50
White Spotted Do.	per piece	2.55 a 2.60
White Brocades	,,	2.50 a 2.85
American Drills, 30 yards	,,	2.40 a 2.65
,, 140	,,	3.70 a 3.80
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds & 32 in. 7 lbs	,,	1.55 a 1.65
,, 24 & 36 ,, 8 lbs	,,	2.20 a 2.25
Dyed Spotted Shirtings	,,	3.80 a 3.85
Dyed Brocade Do.	,,	3.75 a 3.80
Dyed Damask Do.	per piece	5.80 a 6.00
Chints	,,	1.30 a 1.87
Handkerchiefs, Blue	per doz.	0.55 a 0.60
,, Brown	,,	0.60 a 0.60
,, Red	,,	0.75 a 0.80
Velvets, Black, 22 ins.	per yard	0.21 a 0.22
,, Gentian, 22	,,	0.18 a 0.19
Velveteens, Black	,,	0.22 a 0.23
WOOLLEN GOODS.		
Spanish Stripes	per yard	0.81 a 0.82
Long Ells, MM Scarlet	per piece	8.90 a 9.50
,, Assorted	,,	8.40 a 8.50
,, HH Scarlet	,,	8.95 a 9.00
,, Assorted	,,	8.30 a 8.40
Camlets, SSS	,,	17.00 a 17.50
,, SS	,,	18.70 a 19.25
,, S	,,	10.50 a 20.00
,, BBB	,,	20.50 a 21.00
Lastings, DD	,,	15.00 a 15.50
METALS.		
Iron, Nail Rod No. 1 a 6	per picul	4.30 a 4.50
,, Hoop	,,	4.50 a 4.65
,, Bar	,,	4.05 a 4.10
,, Wire	,,	8.30 a 9.25
Lead	,,	7.00 a 7.20
Steel, English	per tub.	4.80 a 4.90
,, Swedish	,,	5.00 a 5.25
Tin, Malacca	per picul	26.50 a 26.50
Tin Plates	per box	8.50 a 8.80
Sheathing Metal	per picul	25.00 a 29.00
Quicksilver, English	,,	180.00 a 182.00
,, American	,,	183.00 a 185.00
Spelter	,,	8.30 a 8.40

PRODUCE		
Cotton, Shanghai	per picul	13.50 a 14.00
,, Ningpo	,,	15.00 a 15.20
,, Tientsin	,,	15.00 a 15.20
,, Shantung	,,	14.80 a 15.00
,, Bengal	,,	10.00 a 14.50
Alum	,,	1.60 a 1.90
Sassamune, Japan white	,,	3.90 a 4.10
,, Black	,,	3.30 a 3.50
Rice, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	,,	2.45 a 2.50
,, 2	,,	2.20 a 2.25
,, Siam, white	,,	1.70 a 1.85
,, mill cleaned	,,	1.80 a 1.85
,, Manila	,,	2.35 a 2.40
,, Singapore	,,	2.10 a 2.15
,, Saigon	,,	1.50 a 1.55
,, Arracan	,,	2.10 a 2.15
,, Rangoon	,,	2.35 a 2.40
Saltpetre	,,	5.75 a 6.50
Coals, Afloat	per ton.	
,, English steam	,,	15.00 a —
,, American Anthracite	,,	13.50 a —
,, Sydney	,,	9.50 a —
Window Glass	per box.	4.00 a 4.15
Straits Produce, &c.,		
Rattans, Straits	per pcl.	5.50 a 5.75
,, Banjar	,,	4.90 a 5.20
Pepper, White	,,	16.00 a 16.50
,, Black	,,	10.80 a 11.00
Betel Nut	,,	3.75 a 4.40
Sandal Wood Malabar	,,	4.30 a 4.50
,, South Seas	,,	15.00 a 17.50
Sapan Wood, Manila	,,	1.70 a 2.00
,, Siam	,,	2.20 a 2.50
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs	,,	1.40 a 1.45
,, American, per barrel of 200 lbs	,,	7.00 a 7.10
Wheat, Tientsin	per pcl.	1.80 a 1.95
,, California	,,	2.25 a 2.30
Sugar, Canton white, 1 a 3	,,	6.75 a 7.20
,, Dk. Brown	,,	3.50 a 3.60
,, West Coast, Dk. Brown	,,	3.20 a 3.30
,, Manila, Dry White	,,	4.40 a 4.50
,, ,, Dk. Brown	,,	3.75 a 3.90
Camphor, packed	,,	15.80 a 16.00
Peas, White	,,	1.80 a 1.90
,, Green	,,	2.10 a 2.25
,, Black	,,	1.65 a 1.70
,, Yellow	,,	1.60 a 1.68
Mushrooms	,,	50.00 a 52.50
Seaweed, Green	,,	1.50 a 1.60
,, Cut	,,	3.75 a 4.20
Mussels, Dry Siam large	,,	12.00 a 13.50
,, middle	,,	8.25 a 9.80
,, Dried, small	,,	6.50 a 6.75
Vermicelli, Tientsin	,,	6.00 a 6.75
Bees Wax, Japan	,,	14.20 a 14.50
,, Hankow	,,	67.50 a 68.00

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
HONGKONG.					
STEAMERS.					
August Leffler	J. L. Bjorck	Swed. str	400	F. Degener	
Bombay	C. F. Davis	Brit. str	749	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Cheops	S. Jarman	Brit. str	984	Gilman & Co	Foochow
Columbian	E. G. Stead	Brit. str	2000	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Fame	Vicary	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	*Tug Plying*
Feiwan	Benning	Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kinshan ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1050	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kiu-Kiang ‡	Benning	Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Legislator	Robert Craig	Brit. str	1374	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Singapore, &c.
Leonor	Echanique	Span. str	393	D. Lapraik & Co	Swatow, &c.
Lord of the Isles	J. Dowdie	Brit. str	1846	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Norna	Koch	Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	
Powan	A. H. Benning	Brit. str	1890	A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*
Poyang §	Carroll	Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Prince Albert		Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Kwok Acheong	
Travancore	O. Anderson	Brit. str	1190	P. & O. S. N. Co	Shanghai
Vancouver	Thomas Shaw	Brit. str	2800	Russell & Co	San Francisco
Visayas	D. de Tremoya	Span. str	214	—t. Kimr	
Volga	Flambeau	Fren. str	1006	Messageries Maritimes	
Washi	G. Withers	Brit. str	221	Birley & Co	Amoy, &c.
White Cloud		Brit. str	380	A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*
Yung-ching	Gibbon	Chi. str	661	Chinese	
‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*					
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*					
SAILING VESSELS.					
Afonne	Menier	Fren. bk	417	Chinese	Saigon
Belle Sauvage	J. W. Finch	Ger. sh	850	Eimboke	Shanghai
B. Cummings	R. Browne	Amr. bk	304	Captain	
Burton Stather	Carphin	Brit. bk	421	Rozario & Co	Melbourne
Candelaria	M. Barredo	Span. bk	407	Remedios & Co	Saigon
Caroline	H. E. Moyer	Ger. bk	450	Remedios & Co	Saigon
Civiale	H. H. Brock	Ger. bk	380	Bourjau & Co	
Cutty Sark	O. W. Vurrath	Siam. bk	474	Chinese	
Derwent	J. Gadd	Brit. bk	599	Melchers & Co	
Dudu	T. Lund	Siam. bk	222	Chinese	
Ellen Lewis	Tweddell	Brit. bk	340	Borneo Co. Limited	
Fiery Cross	Souters	Brit. bk	337	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Formosa	Clipperton	Brit. bk	381	Rozario & Co	*Repairing*
F. H. Jessen	F. B. Karstens	Ger. bk	276	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Fyen	Caspersen	Dan. bk	311	John Burd & Co	
Horatio Sprague	S. K. Small	Amr. bk	507	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Johanne	Banje	Ger. bk	758	Deetjen & Co	
Kate Waters	W. Dowe	Brit. bk	580	Order	*Repairing*
Katinka	R. E. Koloed	Siam. bk	259	Chinese	
Kim-yung-tye	C. Lange	Siam. bg	229	Chinese	
Korsor	L. Grove	Dan. bk	317	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Lucky	Buchholett	Siam. bk	424	Chinese	
Maid of Judah	A. Webb	Brit. sh	670	Order	
Marquis of Argyle	McKeun	Brit. bk	500	Rozario & Co	Australia
Maury	M. Suchau	Ger. bk	642	Siemssen & Co	Takao
New Granada	H. Bauer	Ger. bk	350	E. Schellhass & Co	
Nightingale	A. Cutter	Amr. sh	722	Chinese	
Norma	T. Nussbaum	Ger. bk	339	Bourjau & Co	
Oracle	Erquiaga	Peru. sh	1199	Russell & Co	San Francisco
Osaka	R. Lowe	Brit. bk	525	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	London
Peri	Crantz	Ger. bk	275	Siemssen & Co	
Prospector	J. Duncan	Brit. bk	235	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
S. K. Cham Roorn	Thos. Erickson	Siam. bg	111	Order	
Sudan	Oiran	Ger. bk	394	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Tientsin
Tales	Hoffmann	Ger. bk	343	Siemssen & Co	
Villa de Rivadavia	M. Camus	Span. bg	261	Brandao & Co	
Windward	Stannard	Amr. bk	722	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.					
Chase	Webster	Pw. Mag.	283	Harbour Master	
Fort William	Purchase	Hulk	1000	P. & O. Co	
John Adam	Stroud	Hulk	318	Water Police	

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
CANTON					
Ngan-tun	Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Peng-chao-hoi	Palmer	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Sui-Tsing	James Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Sun-Chee	Clark	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Ta-an-lan	Le Bush	H.I.C.M.	cor.		
Tien-Po		H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
MACAO.					
In port on 7th May, 1874.					
Agustina	Barvier	Peru. sh	947	Olano	
Callao	A. de Arancoa	Peru. sh	1552	Pearce	
Camillo Cavour	J. Yreberri	Peru. sh	1326	Astorquia	
Emigrante	L. Castaguina	Peru. sh	965	N. T. Arnero	
Fray Bentos	Angel Fullo	Peru. sh	561	Tuton	
Macao	A. Vidaurrazaga	Peru. sh	1076	Pearce	
Providencia	J. Yzaurrieta	Peru. sh	660	Tuton	
San Juan	A. Urtubiaga	Brit. sh	1450	Garcia y Garcia	
Sea Belle	Goggin	Brit. bk	307	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Batavia
Spark ‡	Wilson	Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agents	
‡ *Running between Canton and Macao.*					
SWATOW.					
In port on 6th May, 1874.					
Corinne	Laidman	Brit. bk	395	E. Vincent & Co	Uncertain
Eglet	Nicol	Brit. bk	391	Master	Uncertain
Hilda	Davey	Brit. bk	306	Dircks & Kruger	Uncertain
Schwan	Rave	Ger. bg	227	Dircks & Kruger	Uncertain
Telegraph	Berendsen	Siam. bk	302	E. Herton	Singapore
Vesta	Perch	Amr. bg	300	Master	Uncertain
Witch	Murray	Brit. bk	289	Dircks & Kruger	
AMOY.					
In port on 5th May, 1874.					
August Reimers	Reimers	Ger. sch	202	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Mary Ann Holman	Holman	Brit. bk	272	Elles & Co	
Mielo	Laempfert	Ger. bk	340	Pasedag & Co	
Picciola	Grafe	Ger. bk	234	Pasedag & Co	
Siam	Hansen	Siam. bg	225	Chinese	
Trelevan Family	Sutton	Brit. sch	189	Tait & Co	
Washi	Withers	Brit. str	220	Boyd & Co	Takao
FOOCHOW.					
In port on 1st May, 1874.					
Irene	Behrens	Ger. sch	263	Master	Uncertain
SHANGHAI.					
In port on 18th April, 1874.					
The names of the numerous steamers, tugs, small craft, and receiving hulks employed on the Yang-tsze are not included in this table.					
Ada	Assals	Brit. sh	686	Frazar & Co	
Adele	Lapham	Amr. sch	387	Frazar & Co	
Almatid	Rollins	Amr. sch	386	Russell & Co	
Amiral Devoulx	Carrique	Fren. bk	774	F. Peil	
Bertha	Petrowsky	Ger. sch	204	J. S. Baron	
Britain's Pride	Barry	Brit. bg	178	J. S. Baron	
Caller Ou	Rea	Brit. sh	674	Frazar & Co	
Dartmouth	Pizzey	Brit. sh	916	Gilman & Co	
Jane	Libas	Brit. bk	441	Lane, Crawford & Co	
Lancefield	Doron	Brit. bk	1006	Butterfield & Swire	
Lunalilo	Lawrence	Haw. bk	475	Russell & Co	
Marmion	Boyd	Amr. bk	825	H. Fogg & Co	
Rachel	Ferth	Brit. bk	282	Master	
Whitehall	Raddon	Brit. sh	936	Aug. Heard & Co	
Wildwood	Frost	Amr. sh	1100	Olyphant & Co	
YOKOHAMA.					
In port on 29th April, 1874.					
Activ	Campbell	Amr. bk	291	Captain	
Arctic	Whitney	Amr. bk	340	Captain	
Caroline	Paulsen	Ger. sch	274	Chinese	
Gipsey	Esberoft	Brit. bk		P. M. S. S. Co	
Herman	Petersen	Ger. bg	218	Order	
Josephine	Long	Amr. bk	362	Captain	
Naruto	Smith	Brit. str	180	Netherlands Trading Co	
Pride of the Thames	Bardis	Brit. bk	378	E. C. Kirby & Co	
Triton	Heppingstone	Amr. bk	264	Captain	
Westminster	Grose	Brit. sh	1434	P. & O. Co	
Yorkshire	Loughlin	Brit. str	2232	Gilman & Co	
HIOGO.					
In port on 19th March, 1874.					
Dorothy	McLean	Brit. sh	760	Order	
Fiery Cross	Oates	Brit. sh	694	Order	
Schiller	Dincklage	Ger. bk	352	Order	
MANILA.					
In port on 27th April, 1874.					
Alavesa		Span. sh	501	Chino V. Chantangco	
Alhambra		Brit. sh	1349	Peele, Hubbell & Co	
Aristo		Nor. bk	531	Order	
Aurrora		Span. str	702	Cuenllo & Co	
Criterion		Amr. sh	1546	Peele, Hubbell & Co	
Elizabeth Nicholson		Brit. sh	904	F. Richardson & Co	
Flores de Maria		Span. bk	248	F. Reyes	
Harkaway		Brit. sh	814	Russell & Sturgis	
Lady Elizabeth		Brit. bk	637	Peele, Hubbell & Co	
Maria Fidela		Span. bk	431	C. la Vara & Co	
Marie Louise		Fren. bk	212	Russell & Sturgis	
Mariveles		Span. str	202	F. Reyes	
Noemi		Fren. bk	347	Russell & Sturgis	
Panay		Span. str	864	F. Reyes	
Rosa		Span. bk	405	Castillo Hermanos	For Sale
Springfield		Amr. sh	1043	Russell & Sturgis	
Sumatra		Amr. sh	1072	Peele, Hubbell & Co	

H. M. S. SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Name.	Rig.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain.	Where At.
Avon	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comr. Powlett	Singapore
Cadmus	Steam Corvette	17	400	Capt. Wm. H. Whyte	Shanghai
Charybdis	Steam Corvette	17	400	Captain T. E. Smith	Singapore
Curlew	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. E. J. Church	Shanghai
Dwarf	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	20	Comdr. B. W. Bax	Nagasaki
Elk	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. J. B. Barnett	Tientsin
Flamer	Hospital	—	—	—	Hongkong
Frolic	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. C. E. Buckle	Shanghai
Growler	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Com. W. Stewart	Hongkong
Hornet	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Cameron	Swatow
Iron Duke	doub. sc. iron sh.	14	800	Capt. W. Arthur	Japan
Kestrel	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. Theobald	Foochow
Meanee	Military Hospital	—	—	—	Hongkong
Midge	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Grant	Hongkong
Mosquito	gun-boat	4	60	Lieut. Comr. Paul	Hankow
Opossum	gun-boat	3	60	Lt. Com. E. S. Nuthall	Hongkong
Princess Charlotte	Receiving ship	12	—	Com. J. E. Parish	Hongkong
Ringdove	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comr. Singleton	Yokohama
Sylvia	double sc. gun vl.	—	887	Captain St. John	Hongkong
Swinger	doub. sc. gun vl.	2	60	Lieut. Comr. Boletto	Singapore
Thalia	Steam Corvette	6	400	Capt. H. B. Woollcombe	Hongkong
Thistle	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comr. F. Starling	Kobé

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

Name.	Nation.	Tons.	Guns.	Captain.
Dang-wee	Ann. gun-boat	250		O'Sullivan

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

Vessel.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
WHAMPOA.					
STEAMERS.					
Lintin		Brit. str	69	Acheong	
SAILING VESSELS.					
Lotte	E. Hildebrand	Ger. bk	400	Bourjau & Co	
CANTON.					
Amoy	T. Smith	Brit. str	814	Siemssen & Co	
Chen-jui	Poynter	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Olinn	Hennings	Ger. str	642	Siemssen & Co	
Ching-Sing	E. Choy	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Demerara				Customs Chop	
Fee-loong	Wright	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Kasngakan	J. Inouye	Japanese	cor.		
Man-nien-tsing	Sum-shun-fat	H.I.C.M.	cor.		

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